POLITICAL EVENTS.

AUG. 1, 1824.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE prorogation of Parliament, and the activity of our manufacturers, who are in full employ, have left few domestic incidents to register. The commercial prosperity of the country seems to undergo no diminution, and the returns of the revenue made up to the 5th ult. present the most satisfactory appearance. Projects for the employment of capital still abound; the difficulty of laying out money to advantage aiding the accomplishment of many a scheme of public and individual advantage, as well as of some that will ultimately turn out to be losing adventures. The insatiate thirst of gain in this way seems to experience little diminution, and the precautions intended to be introduced in future into the acts for forming joint stock companies by Lord Lauderdale, namely, that before parliament shall grant a bill of incorporation, or before such bill is passed, three-fourths of the amount specified as the capital of the company shall be actually supplied, are no doubt imperiously called for to prevent the ruin that must otherwise follow, particularly among the humbler classes of society, who trust their little all, too often, to the faith of the capitalist or scheme-builder. In the dearth of domestic intelligence of any moment, it may not be unentertaining to take a view of the financial affairs of Great Britain, according to the latest returns, in a more minute way than that to which we have been accustomed. There is one circumstance, however, which should not be passed by unnoticed; it is, that the exports from Great Britain to the Independent States of South America are rapidly increasing in amount, and amply supplying deficiencies in other quarters. It is to be hoped that the acknowledgment of the independence of those States which have long been free *de facto*, will not be withheld much longer. The interests of England and the claims of independent nations ought not to be kept down from squeamish forbearance towards the parent government, or from respect to the sensitive feelings of Ferdinand, and the still more absurd respect for the Holy Alliance.

In reviewing the tonnage, hands, and number of vessels employed in the service of the merchants for the last three years, a diminution, not great indeed, but still a sensible one, has taken place. The number of vessels registered in the British empire in the years below amounted in

	VESSELS.	TONS.	MEN.
1821 to	25,036	2,560,202	169,179
1822	24,642	2,519,044	166,333
1823	24,542	2,506,760	165,474

On the other hand there is a much larger increase in the number of British and foreign vessels that have entered both inwards and outwards, exclusive of the intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland. The following is the account of shipping entered inwards :—

1821	14,066	1,995,530	123,528
1822	14,476	2,132,778	127,401
1823	15,340	2,323,855	146,072

In the account of shipping cleared out there is a similar increase :—

1821	12,423	1,872,430	115,539
1822	12,866	1,996,802	121,322
1823	13,103	2,110,547	124,999

The imports calculated at the official rate of valuation were, during the last three years, estimated at the following sums :—

Year ending 5th Jan.	1822	£30,792,763
	1823	30,500,094
	1824	35,751,688

The value of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom, exported during the same period, calculated at the official rates of valuation, was—

Year ending 5th Jan.	1822	40,831,744
	1823	44,236,533
	1824	43,804,372

The total exports stand thus :—

Year ending 5th Jan.	1822	51,461,434
	1823	53,464,122
	1824	52,408,277

The decline during the last year has been principally in the foreign and colonial merchandise exported, which has sunk from 9,227,589*l.* to 8,603,904*l.* Upon the whole, the statement is highly gratifying, as, though there is a fluctuation by which the total exports of 1823 are somewhat below those of 1822, yet there is a considerable increase on the average of the two former years. The imports have very considerably increased, which shows that an increasing and active commerce is still in motion, and that though there may be partial fluctuations, the aggregate is greatly in favour of the national industry and enterprise. The net produce of the revenue, as made up to the 5th ult. was for the years and quarters as follows, and exhibits a picture of our finances, which seems as flattering to the hopes of the na-

tion, as with its enormous burthen of debt it could rationally expect.

	Yrs. ending July 5. 1823.	1824.	Incr.	Decr.
Customs..	9,552,954	10,386,228	833,274	.....
Excise....	24,897,122	24,040,953	.....	856,169
Stamps....	6,319,355	6,526,139	206,784	....
Post Office	1,347,000	1,427,000	80,000	.....
Taxes	6,848,546	5,147,752	.....	1,700,794
Miscellan.	409,334	384,520	.....	24,814
Repaid by Austria	... .	2,500,000	2,500,000	.....
	49,374,311	50,412,592	3,620,058	2,581,777
Deduct Decrease.....			2,581,777	
Increase on the Year			*1,038,281	

	Qrs. ending July 5. 1823.	1824.	Incr.	Decr.
Customs .	2,095,420	1,997,070	.....	98,350
Excise	5,618,938	5,963,338	344,400	.....
Stamps....	1,620,011	1,691,588	71,577	.....
Post Office	333,000	347,000	14,000	.....
Taxes	2,631,415	1,918,672	.....	712,743
Miscellan.	90,776	71,812	.....	18,964
	12,389,560	11,989,480	429,977	830,057
Deduct Increase			.....	429,977
Decrease on the Quarter.....				400,080

It thus appears that there is an increase of 1,038,281*l.* The items in which there has been the greatest increase during that period are the Customs, 833,274*l.*; Stamps, 206,784*l.*; and the Post Office, 80,000*l.*

In the Excise duties there was a decrease of 856,169*l.*; but this is accounted for by the taxes which have been repealed. On the quarter, there has been an increase of 344,400*l.* In the assessed taxes, the decrease on the year amounts to 1,700,794*l.*, occasioned by the great remission of charge which has taken place in those duties, especially in the window-tax. The decrease on salt, on the year, is 732,485*l.*, that tax being repealed. On hops, for the same period, 177,409*l.*; the season being a bad one, and half the duty in consequence remitted. On British spirits there is a decrease for the same period of 610,372*l.*—arising chiefly from the circumstance of the duty in Scotland having been reduced to about one half.—The increase on the quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, has been chiefly in the following articles:—

Malt	£149,456
Printed goods	101,011
Foreign spirits	179,547

400,000*l.* has also been repaid in the present quarter out of the Customs' revenue, on account of the stock on hand of raw and manufactured silk.

The net public income and expenditure for the year 1823 to January 5, 1824, was

INCOME.

Customs.....	£11,498,762	
Excise	25,342,828	
Stamps	6,801,950	
Assessed Taxes ..	6,206,927	
Post-Office.....	1,462,692	
Re-paym. of Austrian Loan	766,666	
From the Trustees of Military & Naval Pensions	4,675,000	
Other Ordinary Revenues & Extraordinary Resources	918,174	
Total Income paid into the Exchequ.		57,672,999

EXPENDITURE.

Interest and Management of the Public Debt	£28,084,784	
Exchequ. Bills....	1,131,121	
Military & Naval Pensions	2,800,000	
Civil List	1,057,000	
Army.....	7,351,991	
Navy	5,458,151	
Ordnance	1,364,328	
Miscellan. &c. ..	3,714,639	
Total Expenditure		50,962,014
Surplus of Income over Expenditure.....		6,710,985

A loan on account of Buenos Ayres has been negotiated in London, the amount 1,000,000*l.* sterling, to bear an interest of six per cent. Messrs. Baring are the agents. In the mean time attachments have been issued by the creditors of the Columbian government upon the sums of money in the hands of the contractors for the Columbian loan, and the question of the liability of the individuals composing the authorities in Columbia will be brought to an issue.

Several distressing outrages have again occurred in Ireland. Fever has made its appearance among the lower order of people, originating most probably in want. Food is not scarce, but the means of procuring it are wanting, and thus an unhappy portion of the Irish population is perishing in the midst of abundance.

The Attorney-General of Ireland has moved the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, for an information against Mr. Gabbett, a magistrate of Enniskillen, who appears, if the facts stated be true, to have acted on a spirit of gross party and personal vengeance against two men who were Catholics, and innocent of any crime; committing them to prison—detaining them

there—recommitting them—fabricating a charge, and antedating it, in order to oppress two innocent persons.

A most singular instance involving the question of personal identity, and showing how heedlessly testimony is given at times in our law courts, took place last month. A Mr. Robinson was accused of robbing several shopkeepers at different times, by entering their shops, and, while pretending to buy different articles, walking off with them. He was tried several times on point-blank testimony as to his identity; but he offered such evidence in contradiction, that no doubt could be entertained of his innocence. The jury found him guilty on one of the charges, but felt afterwards convinced of his innocence, and the judge did not pronounce sentence, but a pardon was expected to be obtained for him (a pardon where the party has been convicted through error! —O our law anomalies!) The habit of swearing not to the features of a prisoner, but to his general appearance as respects person, is too prevalent among prosecutors eager to convict, and cannot be too much reprehended.

THE COLONIES.

Despatches from Calcutta have arrived to the 23d February, from which it appears that hostilities between the British troops and the Burmese have actually commenced. In consequence of intelligence received on the evening of 17th January, a body of four thousand Burmese and Assamese had crossed into the plains at the foot of Berteaker Pass, and were stockading themselves at the village of Bickrampore; and also a force to the eastward had defeated Raja Gumbheer Sing's troops; and a third division were crossing the Mootagool Pass into Jyntra to the west. Major Newton, commanding the detachment of Native infantry in that quarter, was despatched against them, and they were defeated and dispersed. Gumbheer Sing, against whom the Burmese had taken the field, had made over his claims on the Raja of Chuchar to the British Government, and sought protection in our camp.

The slave-owners of Demerara still pursue Mr. Austin, the chaplain of the garrison, with bitter malignity, in consequence of his manly and honest expression of his sentiments respecting Mr. Smith, the late object of their persecution. They have presented a petition to General D'Urban, the new governor, to suspend this upright clergyman from his functions; with which the governor has for some reason, we hope a good one, deemed it necessary to comply. A drunken slave-owner, named Beck, having shot one of his negroes, was lately hanged at George Town.

Accounts from Sierra Leone to the 31st May have brought intelligence from Cape Coast Castle to the 9th. at which time the British were hard pressed by the Ashantees, and an engagement was very shortly expected to take place. The Ashantee army, which was said to be 20,000 strong, had advanced to Commerda, within fifteen miles of Cape Coast Castle. Of the means of the British commander to resist so formidable a force, we are very imperfectly informed. Major Chisholm's corps consisted of about 4000 Fantees; but that of Captain Blenkarne is not stated. No apprehensions existed, however, of an attack upon the castle, which mounts 100 guns, and is quite proof against any attack from such an enemy. There are, besides, martello-towers upon two hills, commanding the approaches on the land side to the castle, mounted with 32lb. carronades. Still the colony at large was in the most unprotected state.

Sierra Leone was healthy, and the most cheering prospect of its becoming in time one of the most valuable of our colonies is before us. As the back country is cleared, it may reasonably be expected to become more salubrious; and the African makes rapid strides toward civilization. Mr. During, who has lately arrived from thence, after a six years' residence, states that experience had taught him, that the African can learn any thing, and that he is not what designing men have represented him. Most of those with whom he lived he had seen brought from the holds of slave-ships: he had seen them rise from the chains of the slave-dealer to become industrious men and women, faithful subjects, pious Christians, affectionate husbands and wives, tender fathers and mothers, and peaceable neighbours.

The latest intelligence from New South Wales is also of the most pleasing description. Both that colony and Van Dieman's Land are said to be in a rapid state of improvement, of which, perhaps, there can be no better proof than the diversified contents of the journals themselves, which are nearly equal in size and importance to the English newspapers of twenty years since, and present nearly the same variety of subjects. One of the deficiencies under which both colonies seem to suffer, is that of a good system of banking — a defect, however, which is

common to all rising countries. Mr. Oxley, surveyor-general, has discovered a river in Moreton Bay, which he has named the Brisbane, superior to any yet known in New Holland. Stage coaches have been established between Sydney and Paramatta, and to all the well-settled parts of New South Wales. Olive trees have also been planted. Four ships were about to sail, laden with the produce of these infant colonies. The politics of the colony present a very forbidding aspect—'all are astonished at certain members of parliament having been grossly imposed on by the unblushing falsehoods of the convict delegates. It is expected a general memorial will be presented to Lord Bathurst, after the arrival of a new Judge, as it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, that the grossest misrepresentations have been made by persons in office, and the real interests of the colony sacrificed to the influence of one or two factious and insatiable individuals.'

The West India papers are very angry with Mr. Canning for his jokes respecting them in the House of Commons. Their self-love has been wounded by that gentleman, to whom no alternative seems to have been left but to laugh at them or treat them with severity; and surely the threat of a white revolt in the West Indies could merit no other notice.

At Trinidad the circulars of Lord Bathurst have been received with much the same cordiality as in Jamaica, Barbadoes, and elsewhere; our countrymen, whose uneasiness is excited by them, alleging that the restraints under which they are henceforth to be placed go at once to depreciate the property, and to endanger the life of every white man in the West Indies. The colonists state, that after the island came into our possession, government made the purchase of slaves, and consequently the pursuit of the traffic, a necessary condition of the grant of the crown lands to each subject of the king who applied for them; and that therefore it has no right to impose restraints beyond those in force when the grants were made. Their sorenesses are only the fears of self-interest, and will not, we trust, prevent government from persevering in its duty—"He who allows oppression shares the crime."

FOREIGN STATES.

Villele, the rival of Chateaubriand, still keeps his place in the French cabinet; and the ex-minister vents his spleen in one or two of the newspapers which he has secured in his interest. The budget has been discussed in the Chamber of Deputies, and the expense of the Spanish campaign strongly condemned. M. de Villele said he considered all the three Intendants employed, successively, during the campaign, as positive knaves, or of suspicious honesty. The Chamber, however, was struck with astonishment on hearing it admitted by M. de Villele that one of these Intendants was then actually auditing his own dishonest accounts; but the minister promised a careful investigation of the matter. The French funded concerns have been in great confusion since the fall of the rentes. A French squadron of force had sailed for Cadiz, the Azores, and the Mediterranean. Prince Miguel, the hopeful son of the King of Portugal and rebel against his father, had arrived at Paris, the most uneducated sprig of royalty of the age. Rumours have been afloat of the recognition of the Independence of the Haytian Republic by the French government,—a most just and politic measure, calculated to ensure to the commerce of France the exclusive benefit of the trade to St. Domingo.

The pretended amnesty in Spain appears to be little more than a form. The supporters of Ferdinand seem to be the most grovelling and mean of mankind: no noble sentiment, not even ambition, moves them; they are all swayed by the sordid interest of the moment; all seek employments solely for the sake of the salary, and to obtain or preserve them every baseness is submitted to. The Junta of Purification seems itself to have no other object than to create vacancies. M. Alcala Galiano, one of its members, has been pronounced incapable of purification, or of holding any employment. Those who have always been distinguished for their moderation are treated with the same rigour as those who caused the greatest disorder; and the permission to emigrate and seek an asylum in either France or England is considered as a reward. Colonel Quintanillas, arrested for having been guilty of *sacrilegiously* laying hands on the 'sacred person' of the King, to compel him to accept and publicly proclaim the constitution, has been transferred to the prison of Barcelona. The authorities of Grenada, Malaga, Carthagena, &c. interpreting the decree of amnesty after their own manner, have caused to be arrested many citizens of all classes, and even several generals and superior officers; among whom are a great number of those included in the capitulation of Ballasteros

—among others, the aide-de-camp who signed the capitulation, General Zarco del Valle, the Marquess de Campo Verde, Prince Pio, the two brothers Montes, &c. &c. The Count of Ofalia has been removed from the ministry of state, and is succeeded by M. Zea Bermudis, late minister to London.

The Court of Lisbon, so lately almost the victim of its own treasons, having banished the Queen from the capital and Don Miguel to France, still finds itself too weak to establish its authority in the teeth of a profligate army that supports any side as the interest of the moment demands. Equally an object of coolness to the people, it has demanded foreign aid, and applied to Great Britain for troops to secure its authority. English troops are stated to be refused; but the German papers assert that Hanoverian troops are to be sent, and that England thus tacitly agrees to the principles of the Holy Alliance. At all events, the question is a most perplexing one. If England does not send troops, some Continental power will do so, and her influence on the Continent with her old ally may be lost.

A German conclave of ministers at Johannisberg has been occupying itself with trying to put down the secret societies existing in the Universities, which they are, in pursuance of their animosity to the spread of knowledge, rapidly depopulating. The latest letters from Frankfort state that this meeting had broken up; that Prince Metternich was to return to Vienna; that it did not enter into any discussions of importance out of the Germanic circle.

The Pope in his zeal, like his predecessors, for the suppression of intellect and knowledge, has anathematized Bible Societies. His Holiness observes that several of his predecessors have exerted themselves to avert this scourge, and he himself, following their example, exhorts his venerable brethren carefully to keep their flocks from those mortal pastures, to make them follow exactly the regulations of the *index*, and to persuade them that the translation of the Bible into the vulgar tongue does more harm than good. This old dotard is an ecclesiastic admirably adapted to the taste of the slave-owners of Demerara or Barbadoes!

The latest intelligence from Greece is of a pleasing nature to the lovers of freedom. Notwithstanding several dissensions among the leaders, hatred to the Turks is still the reigning feeling. The death of Lord Byron has been severely felt. The present defective government of Greece is every day improving. The Turks are without seamen; and the loan from this country will be of the utmost advantage. In consequence of part of the money of the Greek loan having arrived at Zante from England, and the Greek government wishing it to remain in the hands of the monied interest there till wanted, the Ionian commissioner has taken fire at the terrible violation of his territory, and has issued a decree forbidding it to remain in the islands! The spirit that still rules there may be easily seen from this document, and that it is, as before, the reverse of every thing noble or dignified. The present campaign, it is probable, will be the final one between the Greeks and the Turks, and little fear is entertained for the result. Assistance from the Pacha of Egypt to the Porte was deemed to be little more than promise, no troops having arrived at Alexandria for embarkation.

From Washington, state papers relative to the measures adopted by the United States to promote the extinction of the Slave Trade have been received. They begin with the resolution of the House of Representatives on the 28th of February 1823, that the President should be requested to enter upon negotiations with the several Maritime Powers of Europe and America for this purpose. The documents refer to communications made by the American Diplomatists to Buenos Ayres, Colombia, Spain, and England. The last are of the highest interest. The President appears to do justice to our zeal in the cause of humanity; but in the Congress a large party seems to have been actuated by unworthy prejudices, in refusing to co-operate with him for such an object.

In Peru the royalist party have obtained possession of Callao by the treachery of a Black regiment, and much anarchy prevailed. The presence of Bolivar and his army, however, was expected to restore order, and ultimately establish a better order of things. In Mexico, General Bravo had been appointed supreme dictator, who had commenced his duties by the suppression of the bands of robbers that infested the country. The voyage of Iturbide, which is supposed to have been undertaken with the sanction of Spain and the Holy Alliance, is not expected to terminate otherwise than in the ruin of that ungrateful adventurer. Two banditti were lately executed, one of whom, named Salazar, acknowledged that he was the man who murdered Mr. Crawford. It seems that the Mexican Government were fully aware of Iturbide's movements in this country, and were prepared for the news of his return. A party of his friends had been seized, with all their papers, and condign punishment was expected soon to follow.

MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE.

THE musical department at this theatre has afforded considerable attraction during the past month by the variety of its performances, among which two new operas will require our more particular notice.

Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro" had to boast of Madame Catalani in the character of Susanna. As we had seen that lady in the same part in her best days, and the recollection will never be effaced from our memory, we cannot bestow greater praise on her present performance than by declaring that it came very near to her former unrivalled exertions. There was, of course, less youth and somewhat less sprightly activity and playfulness; but even of the latter essential requisites in the part, there was quite sufficient to content those that had seen Madame Catalani's earlier Susanna, and certainly to fill with delight those that did not bring with them such materials for comparison. She sang charmingly; her clear and powerful notes filled every ear with wonder and rapture; she identified herself unassumingly with the part, and threw into it the humour and pertness contemplated by the poet. Madame Ronzi de Begnis, as usual, played and sang sweetly in the Countess; and these attractions were not a little heightened by personal advantages. She looked beautiful; her bust formed an exquisite model for the artist. Her husband, Signor de Begnis, was also very successful in Figaro. Of Porto's "Count Almaviva" and Benetti's "Basilio" there is little to be said in the way of praise. The former wants the dignity which the part demands, however effective his double-bass voice may be in the concerted pieces; and the neutral exertions of the latter have left so little impression with us, that we can only recollect his spoiling the exquisite bass song "La vendetta."

"Tancredi" has also had its turn; and the combined talents of Madame Pasta and Madame de Begnis could not fail to infuse a high interest into the representation.

"La Donna del Lago" was given twice with the cast of characters commented upon in former reports, excepting *Roderick Dhu*, which part in the hands of Signor Garcia was rendered strikingly prominent. That gentleman's usual vehemence, not unfrequently out of place, was well suited to the fierce and dauntless character of the Scottish chieftain. This opera of Rossini possesses many attractions, and is likely to remain a favourite with the British public.

One of the novelties, during the month, was the opera of "Romeo e Giulietta," composed by Zingarelli, the author of many favourite musical dramas, and who, if still living, must be between sixty and seventy years of age. We may be prejudiced, but in our opinion the story, so admirably handled by Shakspeare, is far too intensely tragic for the operatic stage; and the meagre and incongruous skeleton of the tale in the Italian Libretto, at all events, was not calculated to alter this impression. The principal characters were as follow:—

Everardo Capello	..	Signor Garcia.
Giulietta	..	
Romeo Montecchi	..	Madame Pasta.
Gilberto	..	Signor Porto.

Our readers must not expect in the Italian poem the dramatic art and contrivance displayed by Shakspeare. The main facts merely are brought into play, and instead of Friar Lawrence, Gilberto, a friend of both the rival factions, is made the clumsy author of the tragic catastrophe: he administers the sleeping draught to Juliet, but forgets to inform his friend Romeo of the perilous stratagem resorted to!

Owing to some theatrical bickerings, Madame de Begnis, the two first nights of representation, did not perform the part of Giulietta which had been allotted to her, and it was on very short notice consigned to Madame Biagioli, who afterwards only made room for Madame de Begnis. For this shifting, however, the audience received no apology or satisfactory explanation. Madame Biagioli's Giulietta, considering the want of preparation and the nature of her powers, was creditable to her; indeed, if this be really the first season of her theatrical career, it was an effort of considerable future promise, although this lady is not sufficiently young to warrant hopes of first-rate excellence. Madame de Begnis, as may be supposed, gave to the character an infinitely superior interest both in point of acting and singing.

The practice of assigning male parts to females is one of the sins against good taste still unfortunately prevalent in the Italian musical drama. Madame Pasta seems to be very partial to these masculine débuts, which are unnatural, and detrimental to dramatic illusion; the more sparingly she wears the breeches, the better we shall like her. There are male parts, let us be well understood, which may be consigned to females, not only without incongruity, but perhaps even with advantage. Madame Pasta's Page in Figaro, her Telemaco in Penelope, were of this description; but in Romeo, and other parts of mature manhood, the best

exertions are more or less counteracted by the heterogeneousness of the feminine representative. This remark could not fail to obtrude itself in the case of the present opera,—and even in the third act, which consists of the tomb scene, and in which Madame Pasta rose to a climax of deep and intense pathos seldom met with on the Italian stage, perhaps unequalled since the days of Grassini, of whom she forcibly reminded us.

Zingarelli's music to "Romeo e Giulietta" is certainly meritorious, without being in the newest style; and with few traces of striking originality and genial inspiration, it presents a sufficiency of well-conceived and interesting melody; and the author's taste and harmonic skill are unquestionable. The score affords many specimens of clever and effective combinations. In short, the composition is such as not to suffer by repetition; it rose in our estimation on the second performance, and it has successfully stood several subsequent representations; and, like ourselves, the public, perhaps, were better pleased as it afforded a welcome relief from the incessant superabundance of Rossini's compositions.

Rossini's opera of "Semiramide" was brought out for Signor Garcia's benefit, and repeated on Saturday the 17th July. If we are rightly informed, this opera was first produced at Venice in 1823, and Rossini has written none since. The poem does not appear to be the same with the "Semiramide" composed by Portogallo, in which Madame Catalani established her fame in England many years ago.

The subject is deeply tragic, well calculated for a serious opera; and the poet of Rossini's music, Signor Rossi, has certainly risen considerably above the usual standard of Italian opera-wrights, both as to language and conduct of the plot.

The action commences about fifteen years after the death of King Ninus, the consort of Semiramis · when the widowed queen, at the solicitation of her subjects and grandees, is on the point of choosing from the latter a husband, and, in him, a successor to the throne she had herself occupied since the decease of Ninus. Assur, a prince of the blood, partially suspected of having not only poisoned his sovereign, but of having at the same time secretly dispatched Ninias, the young son of Ninus, expects to be the object of the queen's choice; but the attachment of Semiramis is fixed upon young Arsaces, the general of the Babylonian army, and he is secretly sent for from the field. Before he arrives, however, Semiramis, having summoned the princes, satraps, and officers of state, to the Temple of Belus, is on the point of proclaiming the intended happy partner of her couch and throne; when thunder and subterraneous noise, and the sudden expiring of the sacred fire, put an end to the solemn function. In the mean while, Arsaces, who is in love with Azema, a princess of regal blood, and the confidant of Semiramis, arrives from the army; and the high priest of Belus, Orões, obscurely imparts to him his belief of Ninus having been the victim of foul murder. The arrival of Arsaces fills Semiramis with joy and confidence. A new assembly of the grandees, including Arsaces, takes place in a hall of the palace contiguous to a mausoleum of Ninus; she names Arsaces as her consort. At that instant thunder is heard again; nature seems in a terrible conflict; all are plunged in awful suspense; the tomb yawns, the spectre of Ninus rises, walks forth, and tells Arsaces that he shall reign, but dark crimes are first to be avenged: Arsaces is to appear in the tomb, where he is to sacrifice the guilty victim to the ashes of Ninus.

The disappointed Assur resorts in vain to force; his rebellion is subdued, and he is ordered to quit Babylon. He meets Semiramis, reproaches her with ingratitude; and in this dialogue we learn, that Assur destroyed Ninus with poison handed to him for that purpose by Semiramis herself, and are led to infer that Ninias too had disappeared by foul means. In a subsequent scene, Arsaces is discovered in the sanctuary of the temple amidst the Magi. Here Orões, the high priest, imparts to him, that he (Arsaces) is Ninias, the son of Ninus; that he had by stratagem been saved from destruction, and that Semiramis, his mother, in conjunction with Assur, had murdered Ninus. A paper, in the handwriting of the dying sovereign, is produced to confirm this horrid tale. The scene in which Ninias next meets his mother, and presents to her this document of her guilt, is deeply impressive. But the mysterious avenging of the horrid deed remains to be consummated. Semiramis, Assur, Ninias, and the high priest, are brought, by a fatality which variously prompts their proceedings, to the interior of the tomb of Ninus. Ninias meets Assur, and in the endeavour to plunge the sword into Assur's breast, the mother intervenes, and receives the fatal stroke, accidentally, from the hand of her son: Assur is secured to await his fate, and Ninias reigns.

This would have been a subject for our Shakspeare! Indeed it bears some analogy to Hamlet. Signor Rossi has treated it, upon the whole, very fairly for an Opera, as may be partly inferred from the

above concise sketch, gleaned from the book, many pages of which, including some of the most essential scenes, have been omitted in the performance, partly, perhaps, but certainly not altogether, owing to the weak state of Madame Vestris, (Arsaces,) whose health, we were truly sorry to see, scarcely justified her appearing at all.

Of the other principal parts: Madame Pasta performed *Semiramis*, Signor Remorini *Assur*, and Signor Garcia *Idreus*, king of India. The latter character, indeed, is of no importance at all; apparently introduced merely for the sake of having a tenor voice, a complete walking gentleman, in love with Azema, perfectly useless in the plot. Owing to this, Garcia was quite lost in the piece, although the little he had to do was given with his usual taste and emphatic style of expression. But who could have advised Signor Garcia to adopt the Peruvian dress? Is it because in Spain Peruvians, Mexicans, Hindoos, &c. are all *Indians* alike?

The costumes altogether were strangely assorted in this opera, and apparently taken at random from the wardrobe. The Babylonians and Assyrians, although Orientals, never wore the modern Turkish dress; and the female Babylonians of the King's Theatre might walk Pall Mall without looking very "particular." Why can *we* not pay as much attention to these matters as the French on their operatic stage?

Madame Pasta's Semiramis was admirable: her classic simplicity, dignity, majesty, and pathos, left a deep impression on our recollection; and her vocal efforts were of the most exalted kind. Remorini, too, delighted the audience: taking all in all, a more valuable representative of his line of parts has never, in our opinion, appeared at the King's Theatre, and we sincerely wish we may not lose him.

And the music?—To be candid, it bewildered us; and we purposely delayed our report to the latest possible moment, in the hopes of forming a more settled opinion from a second hearing, in which, unfortunately, Madame Pasta's sudden indisposition disappointed us. The little, therefore, we can say at present must be received as susceptible of further rectification.

In noisiness, singular harmonic combinations, want of new melodies,—indeed general want of melody,—"Semiramide" greatly resembles "Zelmira;" and in the reproduction of ideas, more or less borrowed from Rossini's former operas, it is fully as conspicuous as any of his later writings. In the article of melody, the Gran Maestro seems to us to take a comfortable nap on the bed of his former laurels; like the badger, he seems to live on the fat acquired in the fine season of abundance. How long this state of torpor may yet last remains to be seen. Our own climate, it seems, was incapable of rousing him from it; for after SEVEN months' stay, the promised new opera is not to appear, because in it he meant to "excel all his former works," as the unfortunate advertisement informs us. This determination no doubt is extremely laudable, but it ought not to have been stuck on the walls of the metropolis. When we saw it, we anticipated the result: it is so common a circumstance to find nothing done when we resolve to surpass all our former doings. But to return to "Semiramide;" we ought to add, that although defective in point of melody, some of the scenes are composed with great dramatic effect, many very original conceptions distinguish its harmonies, and some parts which we even thought whimsical, may possibly gain upon us on a better acquaintance. That unfortunate military band, against which we have so often protested, is once more exerting its annoyances in the present opera:—out of tune, out of time, although the thumper on the great drum was under the special protection of Rossini himself, who, like a fugleman, directed every thump with his hand. Endless in new resources, it is not this band alone that mingles in the choruses; for in one scene the chorus is supported by a *pedal* accompaniment of dancing girls, which, we confess, has a novel and not at all displeasing effect. They at least do not augment the noise and uproar.

Of the two or three new pieces of scenery, that which represented the Temple of Belus was splendid and well conceived. The tomb scene also in "Romeo e Giulietta" did credit to the artist.

The ballet "Le Page Inconstant" has been repeated several times. It is the story of "Le Nozze di Figaro" told in pantomime. Not a new story at all events! A great part of the music, including the overture, is taken from Mozart's "Figaro." Against this proceeding we must enter our solemn protest as an unwarrantable profanation. It may be said, the music cannot be heard too often; but in our opinion when it is made so cheap, and performed, moreover, under the disadvantage of the absence of several of the leading members of the orchestra, the effect of the composition, when authentically produced as an opera, is likely to be materially injured.

A new ballet called "Jadis et Aujourd'hui," has also appeared. It has more pantomime than good dancing; and the slender plot, which hinges upon the difference in manners and costume between former times and the present day, possesses few attractions for a ballet. A revival of the well-known mirror dance and a grotesque corps de ballet in the costume of Louis the Fourteenth's time, form its principal features of interest.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

THE chief attraction at this house during the last month has been the bright visitations of Madame Catalani, who has given some of her most wonderful performances between the acts, at the rate of four an evening. This *descent* of the Goddess of Opera on the English stage, though welcome in itself, is certainly not very conducive to the genuine pleasure which a lover of the drama requires. An expectation of some miracle of voice and expression when the curtain shall fall, distracts the attention from the business of the piece, and the actual enjoyment of its wonders destroys every vestige of unity of interest. What chance has the comedy of Penley, or the dignified pathos of Pope, or the graceful simplicity of Mrs. W. West, or the dignified air of Miss Povey, of receiving the rapturous applause of the audience, who are yet gaping with surprise, or tingling with delight from Catalani's last air? We might repose on Miss Stephens's angelic sweetness; or break our fall by the aid of Mr. Braham's chromatic scale; or come home at once to Liston; but to hear the poor remains of the Drury-lane company, when we have heard or yet hope to hear Catalani, is beyond all mortal powers. The musical world say that she is fallen off greatly from what she was, for which, no doubt, it has its own sufficient reasons; but if so, what must she have been in her prime! She is still, take her for all in all, the noblest woman who ever trod the stage in our time, save the Siddons. There is a quiet consciousness of power, and yet a modesty and almost retiring grace of mien, of which we know no other example. She sends up her voice on high like a rocket, and scatters about her fiery notes with all the brilliancy of meteors. Her manner of singing Rule Britannia is at once enthusiastic and discriminating; she sings it as a foreigner casting herself on the protection of the great people whose freedom she celebrates; and surely so fine a compliment was never paid to them on the stage, either by themselves or others. When she gives the words "beauty, matchless beauty," she looks round the house admiringly, fairest eulogist of the fair, and then appeals irresistibly to the sterner sex in the words that follow, and which it is the fashion to bellow forth with the full strength of the lungs. We verily believe that she has particular pleasure in singing to the English people, as contradistinguished from the fashionable coterie at the Opera, or in a concert-room; and that the participation of their honest sympathy is more gratifying to her than the compliments of amateurs or of kings.

Mr. Dowton has made us painfully sensible of the loss of Munden by playing three of his favourite characters. In Old Dornton, for the finished picture of the doting banker, whose voice falters with paternal tenderness when he tries to be stern, he gave a testy, fidgety, and querulous tradesman. He has reduced Sir Robert Bramble to a mere conceited farmer, and taken all the relish of antiquity and fun from Cockletop. Why will he not rest contented with the line in which he is without a rival present to the eyes or imaginations of his admirers? In parts of mere force, or hypocrisy, or robust pathos, he is supreme; but of creative humour he has not a particle; and if he insists on shewing himself in competition with the great artist who enjoyed it in rich abundance, he will succeed in convincing the town of the excellence of that quality which it never prized in proportion to its worth.

Comedy has received a delightful accession in a sister of Miss Paton of musical fame. This young lady played Letitia Hardy a year ago, with such originality of conception as to excite the hopes of those who love comedy, and who have mourned its long destitution of female supporters; and her improvement is decisive of her success. The faults of youth, the indecision, the timidity, the *thinness* of style, are disappearing, and her humour is ripening with her form. Letitia Hardy, which she has chosen, is not, to our tastes, an agreeable part: but it affords scope to much versatility of talent, and, therefore, may be regarded as a fair test of the powers of an actress. If she goes on as she has begun—and we are sure she will—we shall see once more a Lady Teazle, a Lady Townley, and a Millimant, who we feared had left us for ever.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

This theatre has closed after a very meritorious and, we hope, not an unprofitable season. Among the honest boasts of honest Fawcett at the close, was the care and expense employed in getting up King John and Henry the Fourth; for which we give the manager full credit, though we do not quite sympathise with their zeal for accuracy of costume. The lovely Miss Nesbitt, who just shone forth for a night or two as Juliet, has vanished at present from criticism, but we hope only for a time. On the night when she should have repeated Juliet, she was prevented by illness, and Miss F. Kelly played the part as delightfully as on her first appearance, when we thought it the sweetest and freshest piece of poetic nature which ever was brought before the lamps. The closing nights have been chiefly remarkable for the excellent performances of Charles Kemble, who has mainly contributed by his own strength to sustain the tottering honours of the season. His Falstaff, which grows more and more mellow and perfect; his Charles, which is kingly, sportive, and jovial; and above all, his Young Mirabel in the Inconstant, have been his happiest efforts. The closing scene of this part, where he is in danger of being murdered in the house of a courtesan, and is delivered from death by his ill-used mistress in the disguise of a page, is one of the most vivid and various of scenic pictures. He comes in the gay and rejoicing rake; is startled at the introduction of a set of bravos, but parries their impertinence with a high airy manner; his fears heighten, and his forced mirth is heightened with them; death at last encircles him; and, at the moment when the sword is at his throat, in rushes the faithful and forsaken girl, with the troops whom he had sent for under the title of "the red burgundy," and he becomes first frantic and then faint and giddy with joy. This is, we think, his masterpiece.

ENGLISH OPERA-HOUSE.

Summer is fairly come at last, and the English Opera is open. Its enterprising proprietor is determined that this year it shall realize the promise of its name. For ourselves, who care very little for misnomers, we were contented if this theatre were merry and cool; if its farces were airy and short; and if Miss Kelly gave some delightful lesson in humanity every evening, even though an opera was never played nor a first-rate singer heard. But now we are really to have English operas at a great cost; Braham and Miss Stephens are to sing together; a double band is to attend a famous German performance; Mathews is engaged for comedy, and Grimaldi for pantomime; and novelties are produced so rapidly that we can scarcely give a sentence to each. It is well that we have not much spleen to vent upon them!

First there is Mr. Phillips, from Dublin, with powers which taste and science have matured, and on which time has laid a lenient hand. His Count Almaviva, in the Barber of Seville, is finely sung and vivaciously played, and his Young Meadows is the best we have. He has produced a pupil of great promise, a young lady named Harvey, who is very elegantly formed, with expressive features, and gifted with a richly-toned voice of no inconsiderable compass and volume. Miss Noel, from Bath, is a graceful actress, and possesses a voice which, though not perfect in its lower notes, is very sweet in its higher, and a deportment which enables her to play to the heart and to the eyes as well as to the ears. A lively operetta, called Military Tactics, is a shorter and gayer edition of the "Match-Making" of the Haymarket, and is played with excellent spirit by Bartley, Pearman, and Power. The pantomime is a novelty we did not expect, and hardly wished for here, notwithstanding the promise of the great clown. Monkey Island, however, has a charming Columbine and some excellent fooling. Its congregations of monkeys, engaged in all the ordinary occupations of life, smoking, drinking, and looking wise, are edifying, and the tails are as natural as Lord Monboddo could desire. There is a chancellor of marvellous gravity, who looks the very image of discretion and doubt, and seems as though he could balance the fates of the whole island on his tail with all the good-humour in the world. Between the acts Master Baker, a child of four years old, has played the violin, and he has also tried to act Tom Thumb; we have no pleasure, however, in these phenomena, which seem to us "beside the very end and purpose" of playing, and to be fitter for a show-room than a theatre.

But the best of all novelties, and better even than the splendid promises at the foot of the bill, is the reappearance of Miss Kelly in her varied line of characters, and especially in those of force and feeling which ill health for a long time compelled her to decline. Her Annette produced as electrical an effect as if it were not fresh in the memory; the bursts were looked for, but did not the less melt or astonish when they came. Her most singular power consists in displaying the triumph of great presence of mind in the midst of agitations, and in exhibiting the

expedience which extreme sensibility suggests and executes. Of this convulsive victory of intelligence and feminine strength, springing out of the affections, her acting in the scene where she misreads the description of the deserter, is a striking example.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

A new comedy, in the very best style of the Haymarket, light, laughable, and short, has been produced under the title of "Married and Single." It is a judicious adaptation of a French piece to the tastes of an English audience, and approaches quite as near to legitimate comedy as is desirable in warm weather. It turns on the follies and the distresses of a "dandy of sixty," who is guilty of the laughable folly of aping the manners and the vices of youth. He apes the bachelor, and leaves his "lawful wedded wife" in a smoky back-parlour at Kensington, while he gives parties at home; he apes the beau, and with infinite labour makes himself up into a withered resemblance of gaiety; he apes the rake, and receiving a message intended for his nephew, "that two ladies are waiting for him in a coach," owns the soft impeachment, and hastens to supplant the young man in the affections of his fair visitors. Here his folly receives a signal punishment; the message turns out to be a *ruse* of an attorney, to attract the debtor, whom he is employed to arrest for more than 200*l.*; and the poor old sinner is taken to a lock-up-house, where he is detained, while a splendid party is given at his own mansion, of which the lucky nephew does the honours. Rather than have the laugh against him, he discharges debt, costs, and detainers, and creeps into his own house just in time to be ridiculed by the departing guests, and informed that guests and servants have enjoyed themselves so well that neither wine nor meat remains for his supper. Next day the exposure is threatened, and is prevented only by the consent of the veteran to the marriage of his nephew, and to the return of his wife to her home. Though this last is rather too serious a conclusion for comedy, considering that the lady is one of Mrs. C. Jones's genuine termagants, the piece is on the whole extremely amusing. Farren is admirable as the beau, and the part is more agreeable than any which he usually performs. His vivacity and good spirits shine through the quivering feebleness of manner, and makes us feel that Beau Shatterly deserves to be young. Cooper is free and easy in the nephew; Vining plays a roguish footman with capital dexterity and lightness; and Mr. Pope and Mrs. Glover are very good as a sentimental pair, who hold themselves out as models of conjugal affection, and are always bickering about the merest trifles. This comedy is now played with operatic pieces in which Mr. Liston and Miss Paton appear; and the whole forms a most liberal entertainment for an evening.

VARIETIES.

Cambridge, June 23.—Sir W. Browne's two prizes of five guineas each, for the best Greek and Latin Odes, are adjudged to Benj. Hall Kennedy, Esq. of St. John's College; also the Porson Prize, for a translation into Greek Iambics from Shakspeare, (Merchant of Venice, Act 4, Scene 1,) is adjudged to the same gentleman; and the prize of five guineas, for the best Greek and Latin Epigrams, to Winthrop Mackworth Praed, Esq. of Trinity College.

Bloomfield the Poet.—The friends of this worthy man are engaged in promoting a subscription for his widow and family. It is gratifying to see the name of a distinguished nobleman at its head, followed by others eminent for their talent in the literary world. It is heartily to be wished that the sympathy the poet continually excites in his readers, may be transferred to his amiable and destitute family. Bloomfield was an amiable and virtuous man, possessing all the sensitiveness of genius and its shrinking spirit, so ill adapted for grappling with the coarse feelings of the world in the road to fortune.

Canterbury Philosophical Society.—Last month Mr. W. Masters, of that city, delivered the first of a course of lectures on Botany and Vegetable Physiology. The lectures were ably delivered, and illustrated with several beautiful specimens. The company, which was numerous and respectable, was highly gratified.

Monuments.—A monument to the memory of John Kemble is to be erected by Flaxman, in Westminster Abbey; and to consist of a whole-length statue of the great tragedian in the character of Cato. The design is simple.

Mr. Watt.—Mr. Watt's monument is destined for St. Paul's. Mr. Chantrey to be the sculptor. Thus, after raising national subscriptions for national objects, instead of openly gratifying the national feeling, we have the works placed in cor-

ners, whither the people must go on purpose, and where they must generally *pay to see them.* Surely this is not the right course. We should as soon have thought of erecting a steam-engine in a church, as a monument to its inventor, or rather improver.—*Lit. Gazette.*

Electricity produced by Congelation of Water.—When water is frozen rapidly in a Leyden jar, the outside coating not being insulated, the jar receives a feeble electrical charge, the inside being positive, the outside negative. If this ice be rapidly thawed, an inverse result is obtained, the interior becomes negative, and the outside positive.—*Grothus.*

A New Colony.—It has been discovered, that the island of Tristan da Cunha, which lies in south lat. 87. 6. west long. 11. 44. and which was never known to have been peopled before the year 1816, has now upon it, living in great happiness, twenty-two men and three women. The Berwick, Captain Jeffery, from London to Van Diemen's Land, sent her boat ashore on the 25th of March, 1823. The sailors were surprised at finding an Englishman of the name of Glass, formerly a corporal in the artillery, and the rest of the above-mentioned population. Glass gave so favourable an account of the island, which is only nine miles in diameter, that it may be of importance to vessels, on their passage to Van Diemen's Land, to touch there: they will be sure of a most favourable reception. There are on the island great plenty of pigs, goats, potatoes, cabbages, &c. abundance of fish, and excellent water. This little colony had at the time upwards of 30 tons of potatoes to dispose of. The island is very fertile, in fact, in every thing desirable to settlers; and Glass declared, that if they had but a few women more, the place would be an earthly paradise. He is a sort of Governor at Tristan da Cunha, by the appointment of the rest, on account of his military character; and he trades in a small schooner to the Cape of Good Hope, with the oil of the sea-elephant and the skins of the seal, which they catch in great abundance. There is a mountain upon the island, 8500 feet in height: the crew of the Berwick saw it at the distance of 50 miles. They intended to take on board part of the product of the island, but were obliged to make sail, as the breeze became very fresh.

Distinction of Positive and Negative Electricity.—Positive and negative electricity may be readily distinguished by the taste, on making the electric current pass by means of a point on to the tongue. The taste of the positive electricity is acid, that of the negative electricity is more caustic, and, as it were, alkaline.—*Berzelius.*

Newspapers.—The following is the number of newspapers published within the United Kingdom at three distinct periods, the earliest only forty-two years ago.

	1782.	1790.	1821.
Newspapers published in			
England	50	60	135
Scotland	8	27	31
Ireland	3	27	56
Daily in London . . .	9	14	16
Twice a week ditto . .	9	7	8
Weekly ditto	0	11	32
British Islands . . .	0	0	6
	79	146	284

Roman Antiquities.—A few days since, as some workmen were employed in digging on land belonging to Mr. Creed, adjoining the turnpike-road, at Wotten, near Gloucester, they discovered, two feet below the surface of the earth, a stone, about four feet long and three feet wide, on which is carved *in alto relievo* a representation of an ancient warrior on horseback, with a legionary Roman sword by his side, and a spear in his hand, in the act of striking at a Briton who lies prostrate on the ground, and who is defending himself with a sword of a different description: at the top of the stone is fixed the statue of a female between two lions. It appears to have been originally a raised monument, as two pedestals on which it stood, ornamented with mouldings, were found near it. On the lower part of the stone is an inscription, of which the following is a copy:

RUFUS SITA EQUES CHO VI TRACUM ANN XL
STIP XXII HEREDES EXS TEST E CURAVE
H S E

Which may be translated, "Rufus Sita, of the 6th Cohort of Thracian Cavalry, aged 40, had served 22 years. His heirs caused this to be made according to his will.—Let this be sacred." A great number of coins have been found in the fields adjoining at different times, chiefly of Tiberius, Claudius, and Nero, and also of other Emperors. Another monument has since been discovered, but in a very mutilated state; also a great many urns of Roman pottery, filled with ashes and burnt bones. This monument contains the following inscription:

XX SLIVI SATVRNINI STIPENDIORVM
XIII ORUM MXXXX.

The road adjoining to which these remains of antiquity were found, was the Hermen or Irmen Street of the Romans, called by a Saxon word equivalent to the Latin *via militaris*, which, Stukeley says, "was made

in the reign of Nero, and extended from the Southern Ocean through London to the utmost bounds of Scotland." In the Bishop of Cloyne's communications to Messrs. Lyson, it is stated that "the Irmen-street, coming from Cricklade, through Preston, to Cirencester, proceeds from thence, forming the turnpike road to Gloucester, between Brimsfield and Cowley, through Brockworth and Barnwood."

Experiments and Observations on the Developement of Magnetical Properties in Steel and Iron, by Percussion. By W. Scoresby, Jun. F.R.S.E.—After adverting to the general results of his former inquiries, the author observes, that his principal objects on the present occasion were to endeavour by auxiliary rods of iron to increase the degree of magnetism, and to ascertain on what circumstances as to the magnitude of the iron rods, and the quality, size, and temper of the steel wires, the utmost success of the method depends. He formerly used a single iron rod, upon which the *steel* bars were hammered, both being in a vertical position. He now places the steel wire between two rods of iron, and subjecting it through the medium of the upper rod to percussion, derives the advantage of the magnetism of both rods of iron acting at the same time upon both its poles. The rods he used were of the respective lengths of three and one foot, and an inch diameter; and the upper end of the larger rod and the lower one of the smaller rod were made conical, there being an indentation in each to receive the ends of the steel wire. Some magnetism was then elicited by percussion in the larger rod, and the steel wire being properly placed between its upper extremity and the lower one of the small rod, the upper end of the latter was hammered, and magnetism thus communicated to the wire; whilst the lower rod receiving some influence from the percussion, performed a similar office. The author calls this mode of proceeding the *compound process*, to distinguish it from the mere hammering of the wire upon the rod, as practised by him formerly, and which he terms the *simple process*. He then enters into extended details of his several experiments, of which the following are the principal results. 1. That the *compound process* is more effectual in the production of magnetism than the *simple* one, though the ratio of augmentation does not appear determinate. In one experiment the maximum effect of the simple process was an attractive force capable of lifting between 186 and 246 grains, while the compound process augmented the lifting power to 326 grains. In another, the simple process gave a lifting power of 246, the compound of 345 grains. Moreover, the efficacy of the compound process is much less manifest upon long than short wires; and the softer the wire, the more susceptible it becomes of this magnetic condition. The author concludes this paper with some theoretical remarks respecting the influence of percussion in disposing the particles of iron to receive and retain magnetism, which he thinks may tend to explain some otherwise obscure phenomena, and which seem to render it probable that the process of percussion may be applied, in connexion with other modes of magnetising, for giving increased power to magnets.—*Quarterly Journal of Science.*

Discovery of Fossil Bones.—In consequence of the recent discovery of some bones of the elephant, rhinoceros, and ox, near Ilford, in Essex, by workmen while digging brick earth, a more complete examination was determined on. Professor Buckland, Mr. Clift, Mr. Gibson, and some other gentlemen, proceeded to the spot, and soon dug down to the object of their search. After some hours labour they succeeded in clearing the clay from two very entire and large masses of bone; one the humerus, or large bone of the fore leg; the other the radius and ulna, in their relative situation. These appeared to be in a beautiful state of preservation, until it was attempted to clear the clay from underneath them; they then crumbled into very small fragments, and only the extremities of the bones could be preserved. Some of the toes, and other small bones of the elephant, were picked out in a firmer state; a bone of the leg of an ox, and a fresh water shell, were also found. The name of the shell could not be learned: it was considered by Mr. Buckland very important. The unfavourable result of the trial to raise these grand bones, discouraged the party from further attempts, till some more effectual means of preservation can be devised. Some other bones were partly exposed, among which could be recognised a scapula and a vertebra: these were carefully covered up with tiles and clay for the present. There appears to be no doubt that the bones of more than one elephant were there imbedded. The soil is brick-earth, and the bones lie 17 feet under the surface: two feet lower is the gravel. Some bones of a similar kind have been dug out of sand in a neighbouring field belonging to Mr. J. Thompson, and these were in the same state of preservation. It may be remarked that by contact with these bones the clay is converted into nodules of a blueish white

substance, called by the workmen *race*. When the bones have been found in sand, that portion in contact is of a much lighter colour. The chemical analysis of the race is chiefly carbonate of lime and of magnesia, with some silica and carbonate of iron. The difficulty of preserving these bones consists chiefly in raising them from their bed; for after they have been dried and coated with gum or varnish, they acquire a firmness nearly equal to that of recent bone. Mr. Gibson has in his collection some fine specimens, which were found in the same pit; an inferior maxilla, nearly entire; a pair of tibiæ; the articulating surfaces of a humerus and scapula, and of a femur and pelvis, and some teeth: all these are of the elephant. Also an ulna and a tooth of the rhinoceros. Tusks of the elephant have been found in the same vicinity.

Mercurial Vapour in the Barometer.—M. Billiet observes, that "for a long time past it has been known that during hot seasons mercurial vapour has formed spontaneously in the upper part of the barometer tube, which condenses in minute drops on its inner surface. It is sufficient for the observation of this phenomenon at pleasure to apply a small tin vessel, filled with ice, to this part of the tube for an hour or two. On removing the cooling vessel there may be perceived on the internal surface of the tube a dimness about six lines in diameter; and by means of a lens it will be found that this is nothing but a mass of minute globules of mercury attached to the glass, those in the centre being largest. Hence arises the question, whether this vapour may not have some influence on the oscillations of the barometer?—*Bib. Univ.* xxv. 93.

Combustion of Iron by Sulphur.—Dr. Hare makes this experiment in the following manner:—A gun-barrel is heated red at the butt end, and a piece of sulphur thrown into it; then either blowing through the barrel, or closing the mouth with a cork, will produce a jet of sulphurous vapour at the touch-hole, to which if iron wire be exposed, it will burn as if ignited in oxygen gas, and fall in fused globules of proto-sulphuret of iron.

Test of the Alteration of Solutions by contact with Air.—M. Becquerel remarks, that if iron be dissolved in nitric acid, and the solution filtered, and two plates of platina, connected with the two extremities of the wire of a galvanoscope, be immersed into the solution, and if one plate be withdrawn, and then re-introduced into the solution, it will produce an electric current passing from this plate to the other; and generally the plate withdrawn from the solution and re-introduced becomes positively electrical. The nitrates of copper and lead give similar results, but they do not retain this power, and in the course of a few hours no effects of this kind are observable. Nitrate of zinc does not operate in this manner. Suspecting that the effect was due to the action of air on the film of solution which adheres to the withdrawn plate, the experiment was made in an atmosphere of hydrogen, and then no such results were obtained. M. Becquerel, therefore, attributes the effect to the alteration induced by the air on the portion of solution withdrawn with the plate, and which, when the plate is re-immersed, being dissimilar to the fluid that has not been exposed, determines the current of electricity. The effect of the air he considers is probably to convert such portion of deutoxide of azote and proto-nitrate as may have been formed by the action of nitric acid on the metal into nitrous acid and deuto-nitrate; and that when this has taken place with all the portions of the solution, the power of producing electrical currents ceases.—*Ann. de Chim.* xxv. 413.

Action of Meconic Acid on the Animal Economy.—Doubts having arisen with regard to the effects produced by pure meconic acid and the meconiates on the animal system, i Signori Fenoglio, Cesare, and Blengini, of Turin, prepared some of these substances very carefully, and administered them in cases where the results could be accurately observed. It was found that eight grains of any of these substances produced no deleterious effects on dogs, crows, or frogs; nor on a horse even when the dose was repeated. The meconiates were also administered to two persons in cases of tænia, in doses of four grains, but without producing any effect either on the persons or the worms. These results agree with those obtained by MM. Suertuerner and Sœmmering; and in those cases where death was produced by doses of a grain of meconic acid, Dr. Fenoglio attributes the results to the defective preparation of the substance, and the presence of morphia in it; and the symptoms observed seem to accord with this opinion.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

The *Académie Francaise* offered last year a prize for the best Prose Essay on the Life and Writings of the Historian De Thou. The prize is not to be publicly awarded till the 25th of August; but it is already known that it has been adjudged to two young men, MM. Chasler and Pantin, whose merits have been found equal.

Arabian Literature.—The Conversations of Hariri have been lately published at Paris, in Arabic, with a select Commentary by Baron Sylvestre de Sacy. This work is one of the most brilliant specimens of the style of the Arabs. Hariri, who lived in the 446th year of the Hegira, appears to have endeavoured to develope all the riches of his language in a happy *melange* of prose and verse, containing stories, always agreeable, and sometimes even pushing gaiety to licentiousness. Full of antitheses and play upon words, his harmonious and rich language presents to those who are desirous of translating it, difficulties that are almost insurmountable. These difficulties, however, have not deterred several German, English, and Spanish authors, who have made Hariri's work known to us by extracts. A Jew among them published a Hebrew translation, under the title of Méchaberot Ithiel; and we understand that a French version is preparing by M. Garcin. Two editions of the Arabic text of Hariri have been before published: the one at Calcutta in 1809, 1812, and 1814; the other at Paris in 1818. What particularly distinguishes the present are the glosses and commentaries by which M. de Sacy has illustrated his author's text. This labour is the more valuable, as Hariri is sometimes unintelligible even to his countrymen themselves. The learned French orientalist has frequently dissipated this obscurity, both by his own remarks written in Arabic, and by those of Motarrezi, of Khowarezm; of Scherischi (born at Xeres in Spain, as his name indicates); of Razi (Schemseddin Aboubekr Mohammed, who must not be confounded with another writer bearing the same surname); and lastly, of Ochari of Bagdad. The new service which M. de Sacy has thus rendered to Eastern literature will be sensibly felt by all Orientalists, and especially by young students, who will in the new commentaries on Hariri meet with the solution of various difficulties, at which the most profound erudition might frequently find it hard, without assistance, to arrive.

The death of M. Aignan of the Académie Française, who has been taken off in the vigour of his body and mind, has occasioned deep and sincere regret. His translation of The Iliad—his Tragedies—his translation of the Vicar of Wakefield, and various other literary labours, have placed him in the first rank among men of letters. MM. Augers and Jouy pronounced academic orations on his tomb.

Natural History.—M. Cuvier lately presented a Report to the Academy of Sciences on the state of Natural History, and the increase of our knowledge in that department since the return of maritime peace, the details of which are peculiarly interesting:—Linnæus, in 1778, indicated about 8000 species of plants. M. Decandolle now describes 40,000, and within a few years they will doubtless exceed 50,000. Buffon estimated the number of quadrupeds at about 300. M. Desmarets has just enumerated above 700, and he is far from considering this list complete. M. de Lacepede wrote twenty years ago the history of all the known species of fish; the whole did not amount to 1500. The cabinet of the King alone has now above 2500, which, says M. Cuvier, are but a small proportion of those which the seas and rivers would furnish. We no longer venture to fix numbers for the birds and reptiles; the cabinets are crowded with new species, which require to be classed. Above all, we are confounded at the continually increasing number of insects: it is by thousands that travellers bring them from the hot climates; the cabinet of the King contains above 25,000 species; and there are at least as many more in the various cabinets of Europe. The work of M. Strauss, on the Maybug, has just shewn that this little body, of an inch in length, has 306 hard pieces, serving as envelopes, 494 muscles, 24 pair of nerves, 48 pair of tracheæ.

Another member of the French Academy died lately. The Cardinal de Beaufret, author of The Life of Fenelon, and also a member of the *Académie des Inscriptions et des Belles Lettres.* Also Lebrun, Duke de Plaisance, archtreasurer under the Imperial Government, and translator of Tasso.

Indian Medals.—M. Reinaud, a member of the Council of the Asiatic Society in Paris has published a lithographic plate, with an explanation, of five medals of the ancient Mahometan Kings of Bengal. These medals were found in the ruins of a fort, situated on the banks of the river Barampore, and were sent to the Asiatic Society at Paris by M. Duvaucel, a French naturalist. They are the first of the kind which have arrived in a state

of good preservation in Europe. Two of them bear the name of Schems-Eddin-Elias Schah, king of Bengal in 1353; and the three others that of Sekunder-Schah, king in 1359, and the son of the preceding. They were struck at Sonargonou. These two kings were the first of their race in Bengal, which at that time had ceased to form one of the provinces of the Sultan of Delhi. The historical explanation which follows the description of these coins, contains a brief recapitulation of all the circumstances of that revolution, derived from the Arabian writers, with whom M. Reinaud is familiar. One remarkable circumstance is the duration of the fame of Alexander the Great, whose name the greater part of the sovereigns of these Asiatic countries assume, as it was formerly assumed by the Greek and Roman sovereigns.

SPAIN.

Cervantes.—A new edition of the works of Cervantes has recently been published at Madrid. It is distinguished from its predecessors by containing a Novel of his, never before published, called *La Tia fingida, or The Counterfeit Aunt.* This edition also abounds with notes and commentaries, illustrative of obscure passages.

A new edition has recently been published at Madrid, of the novel of Cornelia Bororquia, with the following epigraph: "*Guerra sin truega! servidumbre, muerte este es nuestro deber. Las alianzas,—la amistad de un contrario es un opprobrio. O yo perezca, ó mi enemigo cayga.*"—"War without truce! servitude, death, are our duty Alliances,—friendship with an enemy is an opprobrium. Either I will perish, or my foe shall fall." It will be seen by this epigraph, the whole of which we have copied, because it is quite in the Spanish taste, that this work has not been composed with the mildest feelings. It is, no doubt, because it flatters the prevalent passions in Spain, that it has run through several editions in one year; for we cannot observe any thing remarkable either in the invention or in the style. The author declares that he has merely developed an historical passage in Langles' Travels in Spain, and in the History of the Inquisition of Limborch and Marsollier. The heroine of the novel is the daughter of the Marquis de Bororquia, the governor of Valencia, who, it is said, was publicly burnt in the square of Seville, because she had refused to yield to the infamous desires of an archbishop.

ITALY.

Rome.—Two peasants of Macerata-Feltre, near Fort Leo, in digging a pit, at the beginning of May, discovered something concealed below the surface. They informed their master, who immediately came to the spot, with three friends and a smith. With great difficulty they raised from the ground a brass chest bound with iron. The smith opened it, and they found in it the following valuable articles:—many rods and vessels of gold; a crown ornamented with diamonds; a great quantity of female ornaments; cloths of amianthus, with borders embroidered in gold; gold candlesticks, with ancient inscriptions; &c. The chest is five feet long, two broad, and two and a half deep. We impatiently expect further particulars of this interesting discovery. Some persons conjecture that these jewels may have belonged to Berengar, Duke of Ivrea and King of Italy, who, in his war with the Emperor Otho I., fortified himself with his Queen Gilda, on the celebrated rock of St. Leo, where he was besieged, and, together with his consort, fell into the hands of Otho, who sent them both to Germany.

GERMANY.

Spots on the Sun.—An amateur of astronomy at Prague, M. de Biela, an officer of grenadiers, remarked two facts highly important to that science in the last comet, which was discovered by him on the 30th December, last year. The first of these facts confirms an opinion which he had previously advanced, that the proximity of comets has an influence on the luminous state of the sun. In fact, from the 23d and 24th of October 1822, the period at which a comet was in its perihelion, until the 5th of December 1823, he did not observe any spot in the sun. On the 5th of December he saw a large spot, which regularly increased on the surface of the sun till the 13th of December. On the 21st of the same month a second large spot was observed about to quit the surface of the sun, and which had, no doubt, been produced some short time before. On the 30th of December the first spot again became visible on that half of the sun which was turned towards us, and continued regularly to enlarge until the 6th of January 1824, when gloomy weather prevented it from being longer observed. It is calculated that the Comet passed into its perihelion in the night between the 9th and the 10th of December, at a distance from the sun of about half that of Mercury. On the 7th of January, the time at which the first spot ought to have shown itself for the third time on the sun, it did not appear; and the sun remained without spots until the 16th of January. If this discovery of a relation between comets and the spots in the sun should be confirmed, it will be very important; for, several astronomers, besides Herschel, have remarked that the spots

in the sun have a sensible influence on our temperature.—The second phenomenon observed by M. de Biela was, that in the night between the 22d and 23d of January, the comet, besides the tail on the side opposite the sun, had another turned towards the sun. These two tails were not exactly opposite to one another, but formed a very obtuse angle. M. de Biela, who is certain that there was no optical illusion, either in the instrument or in the eye of the observer, thinks that the most probable explanation of this second tail is, that the comet, like many other meteors, had left behind it a luminous track in its passage; and that this second tail indicated the path which the comet had just travelled. It was neither so brilliant nor so long as the tail, properly so called, opposite to the sun; and was observed only on the 22d, the 25th, and the 27th of January; neither before nor after.

Halle.—Two hundred and fifty students have lately been expelled the University of Halle, in Prussia, (being more than one half of the whole number,) and some have in vain applied to be received at Gottingen and at Leipsic (kingdom of Saxony). Two gentlemen of the Duchy of Oldenburg, who left the University about twelve months ago, are accused of having belonged to secret societies: they were put under arrest in their houses, their papers sealed, and were examined by a member of the Council of Government, sent expressly to their place of residence. They had afterwards to give bail to a considerable amount, and are incapable of holding any employment until they are perfectly cleared. One of the above gentlemen held a situation, from which he was instantly suspended.—Halle is the University from which Bonaparte, after the battle of Jena, sent away all the students within twenty-four hours' notice, on account of their known patriotism and attachment to the Prussian monarchy.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen, June 15. — The Ancient Medals discovered this Spring, a few miles to the north of Rothschild, have now been added to the Royal Cabinet. There are no fewer than 1300; some hitherto unknown, and others extremely rare. Among them are ninety English coins of Ethelred II.; Harold, and Edward the Confessor; about three hundred and sixty German, of the first three Othos, Henry II. III. IV. and Conrad II.; of the Saxon and Bavarian Dukes, of a Count Albert of Namur, and fifty of Ecclesiastical Princes of Germany, and about eight hundred and fifty Danish Coins of Canute the Great, Magnus the Good, and Svend Esthrithsen. Three of the most rare are of Hardicanute, and many of them are not to be found in Danish, German, or English Catalogues. It is supposed that this treasure was buried during the reign of king Svend Esthrithsen, that is, before the year 1076.

GREECE.

*Funeral Oration over Lord Byron, delivered in Greek by Mr. Spiridion Tricoupi.** —Unlooked-for event! deplorable misfortune! But a short time has elapsed since the people of this deeply suffering country welcomed, with unfeigned joy and open arms, this celebrated individual to their bosoms; to-day, overwhelmed with grief and despair, they bathe his funeral couch with tears of bitterness, and mourn over it with inconsolable affliction. On Easter Sunday the happy salutation of the day, "Christ is risen," remained but half pronounced on the lips of every Greek; and as they met, before even congratulating one another on the return of that joyous day, the universal demand was, "How is Lord Byron?" Thousands, assembled in the spacious plain outside of the city to commemorate the sacred day, appeared as if they had assembled for the sole purpose of imploring the Saviour of the world to restore him to health, who was a partaker with us in our present struggle for the deliverance of our native land. And how is it possible that any heart should remain unmoved, any lip closed, upon the present occasion? Was ever Greece in greater want of assistance than when the ever-to-be-lamented Lord Byron, at the peril of his life, crossed over to Missolonghi? Then, and ever since he has been with us, his liberal hand has been opened to our necessities — necessities which our own poverty would have otherwise rendered irremediable. How many and much greater benefits did we not expect from him; and to-day, alas! to-day, the unrelenting grave closes over him and our hopes! Residing out of Greece, and enjoying all the pleasures and luxuries of Europe, he might have contributed materially to the success of our cause, without coming personally amongst us; and this would have been sufficient for us, for the well-proved ability and profound judgment of our Governor, the President of the Senate, would have ensured our safety with the means so supplied. But if this was sufficient for us, it was not so for Lord Byron. Destined by nature to uphold the rights of man whenever he saw

* A few errors, as to circumstances in the life of Lord Byron, may be easily accounted for by want of accurate information on the part of the speaker.

them trampled upon; born in a free and enlightened country; early taught, by reading the works of our ancestors (which indeed teach all who can read them), not only what man is, but what he ought to be, and what he may be—he saw the persecuted and enslaved Greek determine to break the heavy chains with which he was bound, and to convert the iron into sharp-edged swords, that he might regain by force what force had torn from him! - - - He (Lord B.) saw, and leaving all the pleasures of Europe, he came to share our sufferings and our hardships; assisting us, not only with his wealth, of which he was profuse; not only with his judgment, of which he has given us so many salutary examples;—but with his sword, which he was preparing to unsheathe against our barbarous and tyrannical oppressors. He came, in a word, according to the testimony of those who were intimate with him, with the determination to die in Greece, and for Greece! How, therefore, can we do otherwise than lament with heartfelt sorrow the loss of such a man? How can we do otherwise than bewail it as the loss of the whole Greek nation? Thus far, my friends, you have seen him liberal, generous, courageous—a true Philhellenist; and you have seen him as your benefactor. This is, indeed, a sufficient cause for your tears, but it is not sufficient for his honour; it is not sufficient for the greatness of the undertaking in which he had engaged. He, whose death we are now so deeply deploring, was a man who, in one great branch of literature, gave his name to the age in which we live; the vastness of his genius and the richness of his fancy did not permit him to follow the splendid, though beaten, track of the literary fame of the ancients; he chose a new road—a road which ancient prejudice had endeavoured, and was still endeavouring, to shut against the learned of Europe: but as long as his writings live, and they must live as long as the world exists, this road will remain always open; for it is, as well as the other, a sure road to true knowledge. I will not detain you at the present time, by expressing all the respect and enthusiasm with which the perusal of his writings has always inspired me; and which, indeed, I feel much more powerfully now than at any other period. The learned men of all Europe celebrate him, and have celebrated him; and all ages will celebrate the poet of our age, for he was born for all Europe and for all ages. One consideration occurs to me, as striking and true as it is applicable to the present state of our country: listen to it, my friends, with attention, that you may make it your own, and that it may become a generally acknowledged truth. There have been many great and splendid nations in the world, but few have been the epochs of their true glory: one phenomenon, I am inclined to believe, is wanting in the history of these nations, and one, the possibility of the appearance of which the all-considering mind of the philosopher has much doubted. Almost all the nations of the world have fallen from the hands of one master into those of another; some have been benefited, others have been injured by the change; but the eye of the historian has not yet seen a nation enslaved by barbarians, and more particularly by barbarians rooted for ages in their soil—has not yet seen, I say, such a people throw off their slavery unassisted and alone. This is the phenomenon; and now, for the first time in the history of the world, we witness it in Greece—yes, in Greece alone! The philosopher beholds it from afar, and his doubts are dissipated; the historian sees it, and prepares his citation of it as a new event in the fortunes of nations; the statesman sees it, and becomes more observant and more on his guard. Such is the extraordinary time in which we live. My friends, the insurrection of Greece is not an epoch of our nation alone; it is an epoch of all nations: for, as I before observed, it is a phenomenon which stands alone in the political history of nations. The great mind of the highly gifted and much lamented Byron observed this phenomenon, and he wished to unite his name with our glory. Other revolutions have happened in his time, but he did not enter into any of them—he did not assist any of them; for their character and nature were totally different; the cause of Greece alone was a cause worthy of him whom all the learned [men] of Europe celebrate. Consider, then, my friends, consider the time in which you live—in what a struggle you are engaged; consider that the glory of past ages admits not of comparison with yours; the friends of liberty, the philanthropists, the philosophers of all nations, and especially of the enlightened and generous English nation, congratulate you, and from afar rejoice with you; all animate you: and the poet of our age, already crowned with immortality, emulous of your glory, came personally to your shores, that he might, together with yourselves, wash out with his blood the marks of tyranny from our polluted soil. Born in the great capital of England, his descent noble, on the side of both his father and his mother, what unfeigned joy did his philhellenick heart feel, when our poor city, in token of our gratitude, inscribed his name among the

number of her citizens. In the agonies of death—yes, at the moment when eternity appeared before him; as he was lingering on the brink of mortal and immortal life; when all the material world appeared but as a speck in the great works of Divine Omnipotence;—in that awful hour, but two names dwelt upon the lips of this illustrious individual, leaving all the world besides—the names of his only and much beloved daughter and of Greece: these two names, deeply engraven on his heart, even the moment of death could not efface. "My daughter!" he said; "and Greece!" he exclaimed; and his spirit passed away. What Grecian heart will not be deeply affected as often as it recalls to mind this moment! Our tears, my friends, will be grateful, very grateful to his shade, for they are the tears of sincere affection; but much more grateful will be our deeds in the cause of our country, which, though removed from us, he will observe from the heavens, of which his virtues have doubtless opened to him the gates. This return alone does he require from us for all his munificence; this reward for his love towards us: this consolation for his sufferings in our cause; and this inheritance for the loss of his invaluable life. When your exertions, my friends, shall have liberated us from the hands which have so long held us down in chains; from the hands which have torn from our arms our property, our brothers, our children:—then will his spirit rejoice, then will his shade be satisfied!—Yes, in that blessed hour of our freedom, the archbishop will extend his sacred and free hand, and pronounce a blessing over his venerated tomb; the young warrior, sheathing his sword, red with the blood of his tyrannical oppressors, will strew it with laurel; the statesman will consecrate it with his oratory; and the poet, resting upon the marble, will become doubly inspired; the virgins of Greece (whose beauty our illustrious fellow-citizen Byron has celebrated in many of his poems), without any longer fearing contamination from the rapacious hands of our oppressors, crowning their heads with garlands, will dance round it, and sing of the beauty of our land, which the poet of our age has already commemorated with such grace and truth. But what sorrowful thought now presses upon my mind! My fancy has carried me away; I had pictured to myself all that my heart could have desired: I had imagined the blessings of our bishops, the hymns, and laurel crowns, and the dance of the virgins of Greece round the tomb of the benefactor of Greece;—but this tomb will not contain his precious remains; the tomb will remain void; but a few days more will his body remain on the face of our land—of his new-chosen country; it cannot be given over to our arms; it must be borne to his own native land, which is honoured by his birth. Oh daughter! most dearly beloved by him; your arms will receive him; your tears will bathe the tomb which contains his body; and the tears of the orphans of Greece will be shed over the urn containing his precious heart, and over all the land of Greece, for all the land of Greece is his tomb. As in the last moment of his life you and Greece were alone in his heart and upon his lips, it was but just that she (Greece) should retain a share of the precious remains. Missolonghi, his country, will ever watch over and protect with all her strength the urn containing his venerated heart, as a symbol of his love towards us. All Greece, clothed in mourning, and inconsolable, accompanies the procession in which it is borne; all ecclesiastical, civil, and military honours attend it; all his fellow-citizens of Missolonghi and fellow-countrymen of Greece, follow it, crowning it with their gratitude, and bedewing it with their tears; it is blessed by the pious benedictions and prayers of our Archbishop, Bishop, and all our Clergy. Learn, noble lady, learn that chieftains bore it on their shoulders, and carried it to the church; thousands of Greek soldiers lined the way through which it passed, with the muzzles of their musquets, which had destroyed so many tyrants, pointed towards the ground, as though they would war against that earth which was to deprive them for ever of the sight of their benefactor;—all this crowd of soldiers, ready at a moment to march against the implacable enemy of Christ and man, surrounded the funeral couch, and swore never to forget the sacrifices made by your Father for us, and never to allow the spot where his heart is placed to be trampled upon by barbarous and tyrannical feet. Thousands of Christian voices were in a moment heard, and the temple of the Almighty resounded with supplications and prayers that his venerated remains might be safely conveyed to his native land, and that his soul might rest where the righteous alone find rest. —Missolongi, Thursday in Easter week, 1824.

Missolonghi, May 2.—The Clergy proceeded in a body this day to the house where the remains of Lord Byron lay, in order to take into their keeping, and remove to the church of San Spiridion, the heart, brains, &c. of the deceased, which had been left to the care of the city of

Missolonghi. Two chests were prepared for the occasion; and after being examined, were sealed by the Magistrates. In one of them was contained the body, and in the other the heart and brains of the noble defunct. They were removed by four officers of the brigade to the bark which transported them to Basiladi, and thence into a larger vessel, to be conveyed to Zante. As soon as the corpse was removed to the bark, it was saluted by discharges of musquetry and artillery. The latter discharged 37, the number of years the noble defunct had lived. What a melancholy contrast to the joyous salutes which four months previously had hailed his arrival in Missolonghi! The following account of the opening of Lord Byron's body, and the appearances it exhibited, is given by the professional gentlemen to whom that office was intrusted:—

1. The bones of the head were found to be excessively hard, and the skull was without the slightest sign of *suture*, like that of an octogenarian. It might have been said to consist of a single bone without *deploes*.

2. The *dura meninge* was so firmly attached to the internal surface of the cranium, that it required the repeated exertions of two strong men to separate the outer bones from it. The vessels of this membrane were greatly distended and completely full, and it was united to the *pia mater* in different parts by some membranous filaments.

3. Between the *pia meninge* and the furrows of the brain a great many bubbles of air were found with drops of lymph adhering in several places to the *pia meninge*.

4. The grand *falx* of the brain was crossed with membranous filaments, which attached it firmly to both the hemispheres: it was likewise extremely full of blood.

5. The *cerebral medulla* was full of minute blood-vessels of a bright red colour, and very much swoln. Under the *pons varolius* at the base of the hemispheres, in the two superior or lateral ventricles, there was found an extravasation of about two ounces of bloody serum; and at the bottom of the *cerebellum* there was a similar expansion, the effects of a severe inflammation of the brain.

6. The medullary substance was in much greater proportion than is common in the *cortex*, and was very firm and consistent. The *cerebrum* and *cerebellum*, without any of the integuments, weighed about six medical pounds.

7. The impressions or furrows of the blood-vessels, in the internal part of the skull-bones, though small, were much more numerous than usual.

8. The lungs were very fine, perfectly sound, but large, to a size almost gigantic.

9. Between the *pericardium* and the heart there was an ounce of lymphatic water. The heart was more ample and voluminous than ordinary, but its muscular substance was very relaxed and fibreless.

10. The liver was smaller than the natural size, as were likewise the biliary vessels, which, instead of bile, contained air. The intestines were distended with air, and of a deep yellow colour.

11. The reins were very large and healthy, and the urinary vessels comparatively small.

From this examination it was unanimously concluded by the medical gentlemen who attended, that if Lord Byron, from the commencement of his illness, had consented to any loss of blood, as his private physician repeatedly advised, or even if at a more advanced stage of the disorder he had yielded to the pressing solicitations of his medical advisers, to allow a copious blooding, his Lordship would not have fallen a victim to this attack. From the statements marked 1, 8, 9, it may be confidently asserted, that his Lordship could not have lived many years, from his extreme susceptibility of disease, either through the strength of his passions, his excessive occupations, or even through his utter disregard of all the necessary means to prevent the effects of constipation.

INDIA.

Native Calcutta Society.—A Literary Society has been founded at Calcutta, by native Indians of distinction, the object of which is truly praiseworthy. It is intended to enter into discussions on all subjects connected with the progress of civilization and literature. Works of learning and general utility are to be published in English; and little manuals of morals and science, tending to impugn certain inveterate customs, and to lay down rules of reformation conducive to the well-being of individuals in Bengal. To promote these ends, mechanical and mathematical instruments, together with a chemical apparatus, are to be procured. A house is to be erected for the purpose of holding their assemblies, and containing their different collections. A college will be annexed for instruction in the arts and sciences.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Fly Specifics.—Amongst the various specifics and catch-pennies of the day, a pamphlet has recently been published *by subscription*, in the notification of which, the author modestly undertook, for the trifling sum of ten shillings, to teach the farmer how to exterminate the turnip-fly! All ears were on the stretch, the subscribers were happy in their own conceit, and the non-subscribers congratulated themselves that the secret must soon explode. The farmer, in his own imagination, had secured his turnip crop, and the breeder a higher price for his cattle; when, lo and behold! it turned out that more gulls had been caught than flies, and that the grand secret consisted in starving these obnoxious depredators before the turnips are committed to the soil; which the author assures us he has himself effected by eradicating the weeds which serve to feed the insects, and by covering the bare land with gauze stretched upon hoops to prevent their escape!

On Coverings for Cucumber-Frames. By A. SETON, Esq. F. H. S.—Having adopted a kind of night covering for cucumber-frames, which is extremely efficacious, I think a description of it may produce some benefit: for, though I do not imagine that it will be found to deserve any credit on the score of novelty, being one of those simple contrivances which naturally suggest themselves to a person in the course of practice, yet, as I have not observed it in use, I conclude that it is either not generally known, or that the principles on which it is founded are not sufficiently attended to. It consists of a portable roof of thatch, and is made in the following manner. Place parallel to each other two strong laths, of a length a little exceeding that of the frame, as measured from back to front, and at a distance equal to its breadth, if not exceeding four feet; to these bind cross pieces at right angles, about a foot distant from one another, to the extent of the length of the frame, so that the two first long pieces shall project a little beyond the extreme cross-piece at each end. Over the frame thus made spread a mat, and over that bind a layer of straw, from three to six inches thick, according to the purpose for which the covering may be intended, beginning by a course across at one end, and making the subsequent courses to overlap it and one another successively, in the manner of thatch. The projecting ends of the two long laths will serve as handles, whereby the covering may be easily and expeditiously moved on and off the frame by two persons, one at each end; nor will it be difficult for one person to remove or to place it, if two be not at hand. If the breadth of the frame exceed four feet, or perhaps if it reach that measure, it will be expedient to make two coverings, as they become weak and unwieldy if too large; and in cases where there is an extended range of frames or pits, which will require a number of them, about three feet will be the most convenient breadth. It will appear evident that with this covering there are two principles which co-operate in maintaining heat with greater effect than with mats, or any other covering in common use; namely, the preventing of its escape, through communication with the external cold, and of its absorption through the creation of vapour. As to the first, it is generally known, and confirmed by constant experience, that in a covering composed of any of those substances which are much sub-divided, the interstices between the fibres or non-continuous parts being occupied by air, such as straw, hair, or feathers, interrupt the communication of heat in a greater degree than those of a more compact texture, the weight and extent of surface in both being equal. Mats and most other substances which are commonly used for this purpose, being more compact than straw, any covering composed of them that can be conveniently used, is much thinner, and consequently the heat passing quickly through them by means of the contact of their particles, flies off rapidly at the outer side. Next, in consequence of the straw being arranged in the manner of thatch, the water runs off from its surface, and its interior remains perfectly dry, so that there is no consumption of heat from the creation of vapour in those parts which are near the glass: whereas mats, cloth, and other similar coverings, become impregnated with moisture every night from dew, rain, or snow, and the evaporation which is thereby constantly generated, and greatly augmented by the contact of the warm glass, causes a vast and continued drain of heat. The first of these objects is attained by the usual method of strewing loose straw or hay over the mats; but this, which is so troublesome as to be often neglected, or done in a slovenly manner with damp materials, does not in any degree promote the second; for this irregular covering does not prevent the water from penetrating to the mats, from which the refrigerating evaporation is the immediate consequence. These coverings are not only well calculated for cucumbers and melons, but may be used with great advantage for preserving tender plants during the winter.

USEFUL ARTS.

French Patent for a Method of Painting on Silk Velvet, applicable to Cotton Velvet. By M. VAUCHELET, *of Paris.* — Extend some tracing paper *(papier lucidonique)* upon the object to be copied, and trace the design upon it with a pencil. Rub the contrary side of this paper all over with fine lac in powder, and apply this reddened surface upon a smooth piece of parchment. With a pencil go over every object separately, using as many pieces of parchment as there are different objects and different colours in the design, so as to transfer every object on a different piece. Afterward cut out all the pieces of parchment by the transferred lines; and, this done, extend the piece of velvet intended to be painted upon a table covered with a green cloth; place every piece of parchment, one after another, on that part of the velvet where the portion of the drawing ought to be which has been cut in the piece of parchment; and with a pencil charged with a colour suited to that part of the drawing, go over the velvet where it is not covered by the parchment. The same is done for each piece of parchment separately, till the whole drawing is completed. The execution of this process requires a great deal of care and attention, in order to avoid obliterating the design, for the whole is performed continuedly, without waiting for the part which has been just painted to be dry, before commencing another. At last the parts which may not have taken well, are corrected and finished with a pencil, or by means of new pieces of parchment.

Preparation of the Oil used in this kind of Painting:—I grind into very fine powder twenty grains of sal-ammoniac, and twenty grains of sal-prunella. I throw this powder into one pound of the clearest linseed-oil that can be obtained, and boil it for three hours. One hour before taking the oil off the fire, I put into it a piece of soft bread, which I have carefully soaked in oil of vitriol, and three large onions cut in pieces. When this bread is almost calcined, and the onions are dissolved, I take off the oil, and strain it through a new piece of coarse cloth. I put it afterward into bottles, and use it for grinding the colours as I require them for painting, observing to employ it with management, that the ground colours shall not run on glass, but have the consistence of butter. This oil does not spread on the velvet beyond the outlines of the drawing.

CHURCH's *Printing Machinery.*—The printing apparatus invented by Mr. Church, of the Britannia Works, Birmingham, forms perhaps the most extraordinary combination of machinery that has for a long time been submitted to the public. It consists of three pieces of mechanism. The first of these has for its object the casting of metallic types with extraordinary expedition, and the arrangement of them for the compositor. By turning a handle, a plunger is made to displace a certain portion of fluid metal, which rushes with considerable force, through small apertures, into the moulds and matrices by which the types are cast. The farther progress of the machine discharges the types from the moulds and causes them to descend into square tubes, having the shape of the types, and down which they slide. It then brings the body of each type into the position required for placing it in the composing machine, and when the types have descended in the guides, they are pushed back by the machine into ranges, each type preserving its erect position. The machine then returns into its former state, and the same operation is renewed. The construction of the mouldbar is the most striking portion of the machine. The second machine selects and combines the types into words and sentences. The several sorts of types are arranged into narrow boxes or slips, each individual slip containing a great number of types of the same letter, which is called a file of letters. The cases containing the files are placed in the upper part of the composing machine; and by means of keys, like those of a piano-forte, the compositor can release from any file the type which he wants. The type thus liberated is led by collecting arms into a curved channel, which answers the purpose of a composing stick. From this channel they may be taken in words or sentences, and formed by the hand into pages, by means of a box placed at the side of the machine. The third machine for taking off impressions from the types evinces much ingenuity; but cannot be understood without several drawings. After the types have been used, and the requisite number of impressions obtained, they are re-melted and re-cast as before, so that every sheet is printed with new types.

To GEORGE STEPHENSON, *of Killingworth, Northumberland, for certain Improvements in Steam Engines.*—This invention consists of a method or methods of producing a more perfect vacuum than has hitherto been done in the condenser, consequently in the cylinder of a single or double-powered Bolton and Watt's engine, or other engine, where a conden-

ser is used, or where the condensation is performed in a vessel separate from the cylinder. To obtain a perfect vacuum in the condenser of a steam-engine is a desideratum of great value, as the want of it lessens the effect of the engine, whilst every little approximation towards it increases the effect, without in the least adding to the cost or expense of working the engine. The method of condensing the steam in a vessel separate from the cylinder, is generally considered an invention of the ingenious Mr. Watt, and has, since his improvements, undergone little or no alteration. This method is effected by means of a vessel, distinct from the cylinder, and called the condenser, into which the steam is allowed to flow at every half-stroke of the double-powered engine, and at every whole-stroke of a single-powered engine, and is condensed by a jet of cold water; which water, together with the air that unavoidably penetrates the packing and joints, or is extricated from the water, is pumped out by means of an air-pump. When the condensation is effected, the water, by its superior gravity, will immediately fall to the bottom of the condenser, the air and vapour resting upon the upper part. Suppose in this situation the plunger to be at the bottom of the pump and beginning to ascend, leaving a vacuum below it, the water in the condenser will flow down and along the communication-pipe through the valve, and follow the plunger so far in its ascent, until the water finds its equilibrium with that remaining in the condenser. Hence, then, this invention consists of a method of discharging the air and water from the condenser, by the action of a double pump, in such a manner that the air in its escape from the condenser meets with scarcely any sensible obstruction from the condensing water; the air and water being so distinctly separated, that the discharge of the former is effected chiefly by the ascent, and the discharge of the latter by the descent, of the plunger.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

C. Deane, of Deptford, Kent, for an apparatus or machine to be worn by persons entering rooms or other places filled with smoke or other vapour, for the purpose of extinguishing fire, or extricating persons or property therein. Edinburgh, December 4, 1823.

F. G. Spilsbury, of Walsall, for improvements in tanning. Edinburgh, December 4, 1823.

J. R. Coller, of Castle-magna, near Mallow, for improvements in wind musical-instruments. Edinburgh, December 4, 1823.

A. Buchanan, of Catrine Cotton-works, for an improvement in machinery heretofore employed in spinning-mills, in the carding of cotton and other wool, whereby the top cards are regularly stripped and kept clean by the operation of the machinery, without the agency of hand labour. Edinburgh, December 15, 1823.

A. Dallas, of Northumberland-court, Holborn, for a machine to pick and dress stones of various descriptions, particularly granite stone. April 27, 1824.

J. Turner, of Birmingham, for a machine for crimping, pleating, and goffering linen, muslins, frills, and other articles. April 27, 1824.

G. Vaughan, of Sheffield, for his improvements on steam-engines, by which means power will be gained, and expense saved. May 1, 1824.

J. Crosley, of City-road, Middlesex, for an improvement in the construction of lamps or lanthorns, for the better protection of the light against the effects of wind or motion. May 5, 1824.

J. Viney, of Shanklin, in the Isle of Wight, Colonel in the Royal Artillery, for improvements in and additions to water-closets. May 6, 1824.

W. Cleland, of Leadenhall-street, London, Gentleman, for an improvement in the process of manufacturing of sugar from cane-juice, and in the refining of sugar and other substances. May 6, 1824.

J. Deckinson, of Nash Mill, Hertford, for a method of cutting cards by means of machinery, and also a process for applying paste or other adhesive matter to paper, and for sticking paper together with paste or other adhesive matter, by means of machinery applicable to such purposes. May 20, 1824.

J. Cook, of Birmingham, for improvements in the method of making and constructing locks for guns, pistols, and other fire-arms. May 20, 1824.

T. Marsh, of Charlotte-street, Portland-place, for an improvement in the art of making saddles. May 20, 1824.

J. Viney, of Shanklin, for a method of supplying water or fluids for domestic or other purposes, in a manner more extensively and economically than has hitherto been usually practised. May 22, 1824.

B. Black, South Molton-street, for an improvement on carriage-lamps. May 25, 1824.

J. Wells, of Manchester, for a machine for dressing and stiffening, and drying of cotton and linen warps, or any other warps that may require it at the same time the loom is working, either with the motion of the loom or other machinery. May 25, 1824.

J. Holland, of Fence-house, Aston, for improvements in the manufacture of boots and shoes. May 31, 1824.

J. Heathcoat, of Tiverton, for improvements in the methods of preparing and manufacturing silk for weaving and other purposes. June 15, 1824.

W. A. Jurup, of Middlewich, and W. Court, of Manor-hall, Cheshire, for an improved method of manufacturing salt. June 15, 1824.

R. Hooton, of Birmingham, for improvements in manufacturing wrought-iron. June 15, 1824.

W. H. Horrocks, of Stockport, for a new apparatus to giving tension to the warps in looms. June 15, 1824.

R. Garbutt, of Kingston-upon-Hull, for an apparatus for the more convenient filing of papers and other articles, and protecting the same from dust or damage, including improvements on or additions to the files in common use. June 15, 1824.

W. Harrington, of Crosshaven, Cork, for an improved raft for transporting timber. June 15, 1824.

C. Chubb, of Portsea, for an improvement in the construction of locks. June 15, 1824.

B. A. Day, of Birmingham, for improvements in the manufacturing of drawer, door, and lock-knobs, and knobs of every description. June 15, 1824.

J. M'Curdy, of New-York, but now of Snow-hill, London, for an improved method of generating steam. Communicated by a certain foreigner residing abroad. June 15, 1824.

P. Taylor, of the City-road, Middlesex, for improvements in apparatus for producing gas from various substances. June 15, 1824.

J. Gibson, Glasgow, for manufacturing or making of an elastic fabrick from whalebone, and the manufacturing or making of elastic fabricks from whalebone, hemp, and other materials combined, suitable for making into elastic frames or bodies for hats, caps, and bonnets, and for other purposes; and, also the manufacturing or making of such elastic frames or bodies from the same materials, by the mode of plaiting. June 15, 1824.

W. Bailey, of Lane-end, Staffordshire Potteries, for an improved gas-consumer, for the more effectually consuming the smoke arising from gas-burners or lamps. June 15, 1824.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN,

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

ANTIQUITIES.

The Monumental Remains of noble and eminent Persons, comprising the Sepulchral Antiquities of Great Britain. By E. Blore, F. S. A. Imp. 8vo. 12s. 6d.

BIOGRAPHY, MEMOIRS, &c.

Some account of the Life of R. Willson, Esq. R. A. with Testimonies to his Genius and Memory, &c. By J. Wright, Esq. 1 vol. 4to. 1*l.* 7s.

EDUCATION.

The Paidophilean System of Education applied to the French Language. By J. Black. 2 vols. 12mo. 6s. 6d.

An Elementary Treatise on Optics. By the Rev. H. Coddington, M.A. 8vo. 8s.

FINE ARTS.

Views in London and its Environs; comprising the most interesting Scenes in and about the Metropolis, from Drawings by J. M. W. Turner, R. A., W. Callcot, R. A., F. Nash, and W. Westall, and engraved by J. C. Allen. No. I. 7s. 6d. 10s. 6d. and 14s.

A Grammar of Drawing. By D. Bell. 4to. 7s.

HISTORY.

Venice under the Yoke of France and of Austria, with Memoirs of the Courts, Governments, and People of Italy, &c. By a Lady of Rank, written during a twenty years residence in that interesting country, for the information of Englishmen in general and of travellers in particular. 8vo. 2 vols.

That these volumes should be the production of an English lady of "rank" will, we doubt not, excite the surprise of every one who peruses them; it appears, however, in the course of the narrative, that though the writer owes her birth to England, she is indebted for her rank to Italy, being, as we collect, the wife of an Italian nobleman, and a person not altogether unknown in the political world. That she has enjoyed many valuable and peculiar opportunities of making herself acquainted with the manners and character of the Italians, is sufficiently evident from the work before us, but that she has made the best use of those opportunities, or deduced from them the most accurate conclusions, may be doubted. At the same time the whole style of her narrative is of so singular a character, that we do not well know in what terms to speak of it. The first impression on perusing it is, that the author's twenty years' residence abroad has done little towards polishing her style or refining her feelings, for certainly we never met, in the productions of any lady's pen, with so much want of refinement, both in language and sentiments. Thus, in speaking of the late Empress Josephine and her attendants, she calls her "Madame Josephine and her precious train of democratical trollops." (vol. i. p. 290.) A Spaniard is described as "standing at the door of his pig-sty with a segar in his mouth, and his *knowledge* box covered with an immensely large slouched broad-brimmed hat." (vol. i. p. 300.) In vol. ii. p. 93, Mr. Williams, the Member for Lincoln, is dragged in and styled "the vigorous little bantam cock of the British bar." Many of the anecdotes related by this "Lady of Rank" are of a very dubious character, both with regard to decency and credibility. Of the first kind we would instance an anecdote related at p. 252, vol. i.; and of the latter kind a marvellous story, (vol. i. p. 75) of five hundred Croats who entered the palace of Andrea Cornaro at Venice, and demolished immense pier-glasses of great value, "carrying off the fragments to their barracks, and making them serve in *place of razors to shave themselves with.*" Many anecdotes of the Bonaparte family are given, but they appear to differ very little from the usual continental scandal on that subject. Some political observations, not always of the most profound and enlightened character, are interspersed, and the volumes are altogether a perplexing mixture of unjustifiable scandal, prolix political dissertations, and amusing information. Had the author confined herself to a simple and modest narrative of the events and characters which fell under her immediate observation, she might have produced an intelligent and valuable work; as it is, her fair countrywomen will receive little credit by her labours.

Memoirs of the Court of Henry the Great. 2 vols. 8vo. 1*l.* 4s.

Memoirs of Jeanne d'Arc, surnamed La Pucelle d'Orleans, with the History of her Times. 2 vols. 8vo. 1*l.* 16s.

HORTICULTURE.

The Green-House Companion, &c. &c. By R. J. Thornton, F.R.S. 1 vol. 8vo. 12s.

JURISPRUDENCE.

A Report of the Trial "The King v. the Vice-chancellor of Cambridge," &c. &c. By Henry Gunning, Esq. M.A. 8vo. 5s.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

Observations on the History and Treatment of Opthalmia, &c. By Thomas Hewson, A.B. 1 vol. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

Principles of Medical Science and Practice. Part I. Physiology. By Hardwicke Shute, M.D. Vol. I. 8vo. 18s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The World in Miniature; Edited by Frederic Shoberl. South Sea Islands; being a Description of the Manners, Customs, Character, Religion, and State of

Society among the various Tribes scattered over the Great Ocean called the Pacific. Illustrated with 26 coloured engravings. In 2 vols. 12mo. 12s.

Of this pleasing little work several volumes are already before the public. The late visit and death of the unfortunate King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands will, no doubt, give a considerable interest to the present volumes, which will be found to contain much information collected from the narratives of persons who have recently visited the Sandwich and other South Sea Islands, as Mariner, Campbell, and Kotzebue. The inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands are as yet in a much more uncultivated state than the demeanour and appearance of our late visitors would lead us to suppose, though they are certainly a people anxious to improve themselves, and to cultivate a friendly communication with the Europeans. The Missionaries made a great progress in the reign of his late Majesty; and in the year 1819, idolatry was formally abolished. The following is the account given of these Islands by an American Captain named Gardner, who visited them in 1822.

"The Sandwich Islands begin to have a considerable traffic, and the natives are making rapid strides in civilization. For several years past they have been visited by so many English and Americans that they are gradually adopting their manners and relinquishing their own. The bow and the spear are no longer to be seen; the harsh war-sound of the Triton's horn has ceased to be heard, as have also the screams of the victim destined to the slaughter. Idolatry is at an end—the bells of the churches alone break the silence of the sabbath, and the mild beams of Christianity have already begun to operate on these children of nature. Several missionaries from the United States reside among them; they have founded a school where many of the youth receive instruction in reading, writing, drawing, &c. which, together with the religious exhortations at church, contribute daily to exalt and refine the moral character of these simple people.

"The natives already possess ten ships built and equipped in the European fashion, none of which is under 120 tons burden, besides a great number of schooners and sloops employed in the conveyance of sandal-wood and provisions from one island to another. Most of them are manned by natives, who make excellent sailors. While Captain Gardner was at Woahoo, one of their vessels, manned entirely by natives, but commanded by a white man, returned from a voyage to Kamtschatka. In exchange for a cargo of salt which she had carried to the governor of that peninsula, she brought back smoked salmon, cables, linen, hardware, and other articles. The governor transmitted by this ship a written grant of a large tract of land to the King of the Sandwich Islands."

Mornings at Bow Street: A Selection of the most humorous and entertaining Reports which have appeared in the Morning Herald. With 21 Illustrative Drawings, by George Cruickshank. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Amongst those light publications which float rapidly down the stream of literature, and which, though they speedily disappear from our sight, afford us in passing no inconsiderable amusement, the "Mornings at Bow-street" will be found to merit and repay a perusal. In one respect, indeed, they are deserving of more attention, as exhibiting a characteristic, though perhaps highly coloured picture of a portion of the community, with which, we presume, many of our readers have but little acquaintance, but of which some knowledge is not altogether useless and uninteresting. The incidents narrated are for the most part well selected and humorously treated; but, like the passages in Gray's Long Story, they frequently "lead to nothing," a circumstance inseparable from the nature of the subject. Where an interesting tale, for instance, is told to the magistrate, who is compelled to dismiss the applicant, we of course hear no more of the story; and in some cases, therefore, the reader is compelled to be content without a catastrophe. Of Mr. Cruickshank's designs it is unnecessary to say much, as his style is now so well known to the public. It will be sufficient to remark that his illustrations of the "Mornings at Bow-street," are fully equal to his former performances. If we could wish any thing altered in Mr. C.'s lively and humorous designs, it is that he would be cautious of throwing into them too much broad caricature.

Mactaggart's Scottish Gallovidian Encyclopedia. 8vo. London.

A work of rather a singular nature has lately come into our hands, bearing the title of the Scottish Gallovidian Encyclopedia, and, as we learn, by a Scottish peasant. The first appearance of the book struck us as something out of the common way: the chief aim of the author seems to be to bring before his readers the curiosities of his native country, and to do this in an original manner. Mr. Mactaggart's style is rough enough, like the land beyond the Tweed; he aims at nothing very delicate, but drives along in a wild and free manner, borrowing nothing from any one, and giving his mind full play, amongst subjects with which he seems to be quite familiar. The following rather philosophic opinions on Elf-rings we were a little surprised to meet with.

"On old pasture land that slopes about at right angles to the rays of the meridian midsummer sun, circles of all diameters from three to thirty feet are to be seen, and these circles are beautifully defined by a kind of white mushroom growing all round the circumference, except about a foot or two in some; these spaces, unstudded with fungi, are called the *elf doors*, the openings by which the elves go into their ring or circle to hold the lightsome dance. As Superstition crows over Philosophy when the latter is not able to point out the errors of the former; so with *elf-rings* she has every reason almost to clap her wings, for no sage or naturalist hath yet shewn the cause why these rings are formed: for my own part, I have marked the matter with all the attention I am able to give any thing, and yet must I own myself partly overcome with it. That they are formed by the solar rays, I doubt not a moment—no animal on the earth has any thing to do with their formation—because, on places where the ground is not of the same declivous nature, these rings deviate from the true circle, and the unevener the slope the greater the variety of circles or

ellipses of various eccentricities, and, where the rays strike at about a right angle to the plane, there they are of equal radii.—But here comes the difficulty: if the figures and situations of the elf-rings prove them to be the work of the sun's rays, how do the sun's rays produce them? Before the mushrooms grow, the grass of the ring seems as if it had been withered by a scorching heat; now this must either proceed from lightning or from the sun; that it proceeds not from the former is evident by the form of the rings, for, mathematically, it can be shewn that on the plane where is described an ellipse, if that plane had been of the same angle with that on which is described a circle, that ellipse would have been a circle also; which seems to prove that the rings, let them be of what form they will, have all one grand centre, which is the sun, and that they only vary because their planes vary. Lightning could singe out nothing of such regularity. About the summer solstice the rings are first observed singed, and in August they get covered with mushrooms: this is a natural consequence, because wherever grass becomes singed or blasted, there start up clusters of the mushroom tribe. I have heard of a coup de soleils, or sun blows, of the tropical climates, and of people who have suffered by such blows, but I have never seen the account of any one respecting how the sun inflicts them, and am inclined to think that the way in which he does the one, he also does the other. Were there, for instance, a ray of the midsummer's sun confined in a tube, and the motion of this ray marked on the hillside, from his rising until his going down, I am almost sure that we should behold the manner in which the grass is scorched and the circles struck out."—And so forth.—The work is full of rustic anecdote and tales respecting the peasantry; indeed one of the author's chief aims seems to be to unbosom this class of men, from whence a Wallace and a Burns arose. Snatches of poetry and songs are scattered throughout the work which we recommend to the reader's perusal.

Scenes and Impressions in Egypt and in Italy; By the Author of Sketches of India and Recollections of the Peninsula. 8vo.

The writer of this volume had already secured himself a favourable reception from the public by his former agreeable works, with which many of our readers must be acquainted. To men of science, persons who are fond of statistics and geology, zoology, and astronomical observations, whose first object on beholding the great Pyramid would be to examine the species of granite of which it is composed, the present volume offers few attractions. It performs nothing beyond what its title professes, presenting merely the impressions of a somewhat enthusiastic mind on visiting a country remarkable for the variety of singular and interesting recollections which it affords. The manner in which the author describes the effect of these scenes upon his mind, is forcible and vivid, and sometimes renders his narrative interesting where the persons and things which are the subject of it do not possess the attraction of novelty. The account of Egypt will be found the most amusing portion of the work. It would, perhaps, have been better if the writer had avoided some little quaintnesses of style, and an occasional affectation of phrase, which do no credit to his good taste. *Has* and *does* at the present day answer all the purposes of *hath* and *doth*—at all events in prose. The following short description of the journey across the Desert gives a pleasing idea of the author's style.

"The road through the Desert is most wonderful in its features; a finer cannot be imagined. It is wide, hard, firm, winding for at least two-thirds of the way from Kosseir to Thebes between ranges of rocky hills, rising often perpendicularly on either side as if they had been scarped by art; here, again, rather broken and overhanging, as if they were the lofty banks of a mighty river, and traversing its dry and naked bed—now you are quite land-locked; now again you open on small valleys, and see upon heights beyond small square towers. It was late in the evening when we came to our ground, a sort of dry bay, and burning sand with rock and cliff rising in jagged points all around—a spot where the waters of ocean might sleep in stillness, or with the soft voice of their gentlest ripple lull the storm-worn mariner. The dew of the night before had been heavy; we therefore pitched our tent, and decided on starting in future at a very early hour in the morning, so as to accomplish our march before noon. It was dark when we moved off, and even cold. Your camel is impatient to rise ere you are well seated on him, gives a shake too to warm his blood, and half dislodges you; marches rather faster than by day, and gives occasionally a hard quick stamp with his broad callous foot. Our moon was far in the wane. She rose, however, about an hour after we started, all red above the dark hills on our left; yet higher rose and paler grew, till at last she hung a silvery crescent in the deep blue sky. I claim for the traveller a love of that bright planet far beyond what the fixed and settled resident can ever know; the meditation of the lover, the open lattice, the guitar, the villagers' castanets, are all in sweet character with the moon, or on her increase or full orbed; but the traveller (especially in the East)—he loves her in her wane; so does the soldier at his still picquet of the night; and the sailor on his silent watch, when she comes and breaks in upon the darkness of the night to soothe and bless him."

The History of Ancient and Modern Wines. 4to.

This work, which is highly creditable to the taste, learning, and industry of the author, will be found not only to convey much valuable information upon the subject to which it is more immediately devoted, the manufacture of ancient and modern wines, but at the same time to illustrate in a very agreeable manner many passages in the classical authors, and in other writers. The portion of it relating to the wines of the ancients, is particularly valuable, though perhaps the chapter "on the Wines used in England" is the most interesting part of the work. The research displayed in this chapter, and the able manner in which the writer has illustrated his subject by a reference to our older writers, especially the dramatists, are highly creditable to him. In the following passage he gives a summary of the contents of this chapter.

"From the preceding details it is manifest that the taste of the English in wine has varied considerably during the last two centuries. For five

or six hundred years the light growths of France and of the Banks of the Rhine were imported in largest quantity; while the rich wines of the Mediterranean and the Islands of the Archipelago were held in highest estimation. Then came the dry white-wines of Spain, which for a time were preferred to all others, on account of their strength and durability. At the close of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century, the red growths of the Bordelais were in most frequent demand; but the wars in which the country was then involved put a stop to their importation, and led to the substitution of the rough wines of Portugal. From the long continued use of these strong dry wines, which are made doubly strong for the English market, the relish for sweet wines, which were once so prevalent, has gradually declined; and several kinds, such as Canary, Mountain, &c. which, as several of my readers may be old enough to remember, were drunk very generally by way of "morning whet," are now scarcely ever met with. Since the peace of 1814, the renewal of our intercourse with the Continent has tended to revive the taste for light wines, and to lessen materially the consumption of the growths of Portugal and Spain."

Many ingenious and well-executed illustrations, in the shape of vignettes, are added to the volume.

An Account of the Royal Hospital of St. Catherine near the Tower of London. By J. B. Nichols, F.S.A. 4to. 10s. 6d.

Scenes and Impressions in Egypt and Italy. 1 vol. 8vo. 12s.

Tables for finding the Content of any Piece of Land from Dimensions taken in Chains and Links. By J. Tovey. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Memorias de la Revolucion de Megico, y de la Espedicion del General Mina. 1 vol. 8vo. 15s.

Is the System of Slavery sanctioned or condemned by Scripture, &c.? 8vo. 3s.

The Perennial Calendar. By Thomas Forster, F.L.S. 8vo. 18s.

An Account of the Bell-rock Lighthouse, &c. By R. Stevenson, F.R.S. 4to. 5*l.* 5s.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Animal Kingdom, arranged conformably with its organization. By the Baron Cuvier. With additional Descriptions of the Species, &c. Nos. I. and II. By Edward Griffith, F.L.S. and others.

This work is an attempt to supply what certainly must be considered a desideratum in our language, namely, a complete view of the animal world according to the latest improvements and discoveries in zoology. The "Regne Animal" of Cuvier (a name already immortalized in natural science) is but a sort of "catalogue raisonnée" and was intended by its author as a syllabus or introduction to his great work on comparative anatomy. It is therefore only an outline of his zoological system, and by no means copious in its notices of the specific subdivisions. The editors of the work before us have accordingly subjoined to each department of the text of Cuvier, a tolerably copious supplement, in which every thing that can interest the general reader is insisted on. Besides this, there is given at the end of the second number a tabular synopsis, in which all the species, with their synonimes, are carefully enumerated, and this will be continued throughout. The work appears in quarterly numbers, two of which have been published. The first, after the introduction of Cuvier, his general divisions and notice of man, contains a well-written and entertaining supplement on this last article. The second number relates to the quadrumana, or monkeys and lemurs, and is also by no means deficient in point of interest. Both are embellished with engravings, of which some, especially those by Landseer and Azire, are finished in the most masterly style. On the whole we consider this work as no mean accession to our stock of books on natural history, and may safely recommend it to our readers, as combining the strictness of scientifical arrangement, with much information of a popular and amusing character.

The Butterfly Collector's Vade Mecum; or a Synoptical Table of English Butterflies, &c. &c. 5s.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

Grandeur and Meanness; or Domestic Persecution. By M. Charlton. 3 vols. 1*l.* 1s.

Preference. By S. Davenport. 2 vols. 12s.

Redwood: a Tale. 3 vols. 12mo. 21s.

Theresa Marchmont. a Tale. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

POETRY.

Imagination; a Poem.

It is not our province to make apologies, but we really feel conscious of an act of injustice in having officially passed over a little poem, the merits of which entitle it not only to notice, but to a distinction to which few works of a similar nature have of late years had any claim or pretension.

The poem in question has the simple and unattractive title of "Imagination," and has been for some time before the public—that is, printed and published; but the diffidence of the author has precluded it from all those adventitious aids, which professed writers in the present day have so generally at command, and which are in some degree necessary to attract general attention to the mere fact of publication. Its circulation, therefore, has hitherto been limited to a few literary coteries, and it was in one of these, and among the most fastidious of critics, that our attention was accidentally drawn towards it. We confess we found it impossible to read ten lines of it, without being arrested by the vigour and power of conception, the depth of thought, and the purity of style by which it is distinguished; and setting our gallantry aside, if we were struck with the nervous and classical tone which pervades the whole work, we were not the less surprised on finding it to be the production of a female pen. Genius, we are willing to allow, is of no sex; but there are attainments which are so generally limited to the male part

of the creation, that we find few exceptions—even if we ascend to the brighter stars of Joanna Baillie and Maria Edgeworth, to the obvious impediments which the absence of these will occasionally throw in the way of the highest efforts of natural genius. There is, however, nothing pedantic—nothing obtrusive in the display of our fair author's classical acquirements. We trace them simply in the pure grammatical construction of her language, and in the few illustrations which she has drawn from classical authorities. We are not this lady's panegyrists, but rather her publishers—and all we feel bound in justice to do in atonement for our past neglect, is to draw the attention of our readers towards the work itself, which the few extracts we have room to make are more likely to effect, than any thing we could say further on the subject. The lady, we understand, is the daughter of a dignitary, and niece to a late venerable prelate of our Church.

The influence of imagination over a powerful and energetic mind is thus described:

"But he, whose blood doth flow like liquid fire,
Whose outstretched thoughts to noble deeds inspire
Spurr'd on by thee, must play a higher game,
Must perish wrecked, or leave a glorious name:
A name built up to grapple with old Time,
And tell an age unborn, a distant clime,
That he upon this planet, once did stand,
And eyed its crystal sky, and loved its pleasant land.
Shall *he*, of mind firm-strung, of dauntless soul,
Fitted to act, enlighten and controul,
To charm the wise, the million to inform,
To cope with danger, triumph in the storm,
In field, in state, successful war to wage
'Gainst marshalled host, or party's smoother rage;
Shall *he* ambition stifle at its birth,
Silence the innate consciousness of worth,
And, like a paltry leaf, on earth's green lap
Fall when his web is spun, and leave no gap?
Sooner the eagle who his eyry builds
On lofty Snowdon's cloud-embosomed hills,
Hails the first sun-beam from his dizzy bed,
And drinks the dews on hoar Plinlimmon's head,
Shall rest, imprisoned in a gilded cage,
Nor beat his noble breast, nor burn with rage.
Action on him, whom thoughts intense convulse,
Works as the lancet on the bounding pulse;
Allays the fevered longing of his heart,
And turns Imagination's fiery dart
To noblest purpose, which, in languid ease,
Had raged, and naught engendered but disease."

The following passage need only be pointed out to the observation of the reader. We scarcely remember any thing more vigorous and animating.

"Spirits of noble beings, who, arrayed
In mortal clothing, once a proud part played
Upon this nether orb! If ye retain
No human sense of honour, joy, or pain;
If, fixed in seats of blessedness, ye deem
Earth's goodliest pageantries an idiot's dream;
Yet in your bosoms not in vain was sown,
Deep as life's pulse, the love of fair renown;
For still as age to fleeting age succeeds,
Your track of glory, your remembered deeds,
A spark of fire ethereal shall impart,
To rouse each godlike passion in the heart."

We select some lines, in which the shade of that most amiable and patriotic statesman, Mr. Horner, is apostrophized.

"Oh how unlike those creatures of a day,
Restless their paltry talents to display,
Whose specious zeal some darker object shrouds,
Who rail at power—then stoop to flatter crowds—
To glut ambition, risk their country's fall,
And call their private aims—the good of all.
The tyrant's foe, the friend of the oppress
No partial purpose stained thy spotless breast;
A hallowed wish to act the patriot's part,
Glowed as the proudest feeling of thy heart.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Oh! if in human heart there ever lay
One thought, one pang, that could not pass away,
Might claim exemption from Time's stern decree—
That thought is thine—that pang is felt for thee!"

We have also a very beautiful tribute to the memory of Sir Samuel Romilly; but unless we had space to insert the whole, it would be unjust to the author to break its interest by partial extracts.

The burst of feeling, in spurring the cold and calculating spirit of listless and unimpassioned existence is truly poetical. We cannot forbear quoting the whole passage.

"Is it not better, then, with fixed, firm eye,
To gaze upon the paths which onward lie,
And lead us from the joyous hour of birth,
To that when we shall lay our heads on earth,
And, careless of the bitter, searching blast,
That chills her frozen bosom, sleep as fast,
As peaceably, as if no grief had prest
Its adamantine weight upon our breast,
No venomed thorn had worked within our heart,
And sapped the springs that health and life impart?
No!—though more deep pour down succeeding night,
Once let us look upon the blessed light!
While yet 'tis time love's fragile blossom clasp,
E'en though it shrink and wither in our grasp;
Though each revolving year its ebbing sand
Shake on a wilderness and parched land!
Oh love! the lark upborne to meet the ray,
At the gray breaking of the soft-eyed day,
The pilgrim bent beneath night's howling wrath,
When bursts the silver orb above his path,
The Arab gasping with the thirst of death,
When the cool drop arrests his fleeting breath,
Feels not that bounding joy thy touch can pour
Upon th' impassioned heart in youth's bright hour."

The following reflections upon the closing scene of our mortal hopes and views, and the still existing influence of imagination upon the human mind, are made with as much truth as felicity of expression. It is to this power the author is addressing herself.

Mysterious power! when life's fast-closing scene
Yields naught of freshness, naught but what hath been;
When o'er each object colourless and bare
Blows with a chiller breath the nipping air:

When spirits sink, when time hath played his part,
And slacked the hurried beatings of the heart;
Oh chase the lengthening shadows! clear the gloom!
And stretch one line of brightness to the tomb!

* * * * * * * * * * *

The storm of hope and terror now is laid,
Our struggle o'er, our barren path displayed:
Yet can thy hand a sacred charm diffuse,
A pleasing sadness, mild as falling dews,
Mild as the silver beam that bares to sight
The ruin sleeping on the distant height."

Upon the whole we feel justified in expressing a most favourable opinion of the merits of "Imagination," and in recommending it to the notice of our readers.

The Czar, an Historical Tragedy. By Joseph Cradock, Esq. M.A. F.S.A. 8vo. pp. 86. 4s.

This is the production of the author of Zobeide, a tragedy which was introduced on Covent Garden boards, in 1771, when Garrick was in the zenith of his theatrical career. The Czar was written about the same time, and received the countenance of Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Garrick, as the introductory letters now printed sufficiently testify; but why it was never represented is not stated. This tragedy is written conformably to the principles of the old school: in the present state of the public taste it is better calculated for perusal in the closet than representation on the stage; and perhaps this consideration has induced the author to publish the piece, instead of introducing it on the theatrical boards.

The Czar is purely historical in the principal facts, aided by a few fictitious embellishments. The scene is laid at Moscow, immediately after the famous battle of Pultowa. Peter the Great is returning victorious to his long left country; when he is informed by a treacherous Swede, who is a favourite, and anxious that his own beautiful daughter should marry the Czar, that the Czarina has proved false, and that his own son Alexis is a traitor. Witnesses are suborned; the son is beheaded; and the Queen, when in prison, drinks poison; but Catharine, the daughter of the Swede, and the beloved of Peter, is so horror-stricken at the perfidy of her father, that she betrays him, and the innocence of the unfortunate victims is declared. A powerful interest is maintained throughout.

A Midsummer Day's Dream, a Poem; By Edwin Atherstone, Author of the Last Days of Herculaneum and Abradates and Panthea. 12mo. 8s.

There is much merit in portions of this poem, which, from the somewhat unintelligible nature of the subject, will, we fear, excite but little public attention. There is too much obscurity in the plan and developement of the "Midsummer Day's Dream," to render it generally attractive, a fault which is not diminished by its length. It, however, contains many descriptive passages of very considerable beauty. Such lines as the following are evidently the production of a very poetical mind.

"It was the hour of noon: the God of day
Stood on the summer's pinnacle; from thence
With each succeeding morning to descend
Till he sink down in winter's lowest vale;
For ever changing, yet, to healthy minds,
Bringing with every change a new delight.
Such love the summer's brilliant morn, hot noon,
And balmy evening, and perfumed night;
They love beginning autumn, with its fruits
And golden harvest fields;—they love its fall,
Its chilly evenings, and its dropping leaves,
Bringing soft melancholy thoughts;—they love
The winter's cheerful fire-side eve, its bright,
And crisp, and spangled fields in morning frost;
Its silent-dropping snows, its pelting showers,
The mighty roaring of its tempests, heard
At midnight, waking from a gentle sleep,
Glad to be so awaked; for solemn thoughts,
And pleasing awe, come then upon the soul.
And infant spring they love; its delicate flowers.
Its tender springing grass, and swelling buds,
Its soft rains, and its flitting clouds, and glints
Of joyous sunshine.
But of all most sweet
That lovely time when spring and summer meet,
Delightful May, and the young days of June;
When all the bloom and freshness of the spring
Meet all the summer's bright voluptuousness,
Forming a climate such as in the fields
Of unpolluted Eden.
O! to breathe
The nectar'd air of a clear morn in May,
Treading the gorgeous meadows; or to sit
In blissful meditation, drinking deep
The warm, rich incense of a night in June,
Is earth's least earthly joy!"

The Improvisatrice and other Poems; By L. E. L. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

There is a kind of poetry which seems the result not of thought but of feeling—the creation not of the head, but of the heart. The quality which peculiarly distinguishes this style, must enter in a greater or less proportion into every species of poetry, but in this it seems to exist pure, unmixed and unalloyed. There is scarcely a line which does not glow with some ray of warm or bright feeling; scarcely an image which is not connected with the heart by some fine and secret association. The language, the doctrine, the thoughts, are all moulded and tinctured with the rich and powerful sentiment which governs the heart of the writer, and seldom fails to make itself felt in that of the reader. Of this kind is the collection of beautiful poems now before us, which are highly creditable to the poetical genius of their fair author. In point of imagination and feeling they may well vie with the productions of any of our poetesses, excellent as many of them are. In elevated thought and dignified expression they do not equal the compositions of Mrs. Barbauld or Mrs. Joanna Baillie, nor in some respects can they compete with the delightful productions of Mrs. Hemans; but in ardent and impassioned feeling, clothed in language most befitting, "The Improvisatrice" and the poems which follow it have been seldom surpassed.

We regret that our limits will only permit us to extract from the Improvisatrice (a poem in which a young Italian is supposed to relate her own history) the following song.

"Farewell!—we shall not meet again!
As we are parting now,
I must my beating heart restrain—
Must veil my burning brow!

Oh, I must coldly learn to hide
  One thought, all else above—
Must call upon my woman's pride
  To hide my woman's love!
Check dreams I never may avow;
Be free, be careless, cold as thou!
Oh! those are tears of bitterness,
  Wrung from the breaking heart,
When two, blest in their tenderness,
  Must learn to live—apart!
But what are they to that lone sigh,
  That cold and fixed despair,
That weight of wasting agony
  It must be mine to bear?
Methinks I should not thus repine,
If I had but one vow of thine.
I could forgive inconstancy,
To be one moment loved by thee!
With me the hope of life is gone,
  The sun of joy is set;
One wish my soul still dwells upon—
  The wish it could forget.
I would forget that look, that tone,
My heart hath all too dearly known.
But who could ever yet efface
From memory love's enduring trace?
All may revolt, all may complain—
But who is there may break the chain?
Farewell!—I shall not be to thee
  More than a passing thought;
But every time and place will be
  With thy remembrance fraught!
Farewell! we have not often met,—
  We may not meet again;
But on my heart the seal is set
  Love never sets in vain!
Fruitless as constancy may be,
No chance, no change, may turn from thee
One who has loved thee wildly, well,—
But whose first love-vow breathed—farewell!

Luella: a Poetical Tale, and Miscellaneous Poems. By R. Mathews. 1 vol. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Tours to the British Mountains, with descriptive Poems of Lowther and Emont Vales. By T. Wilkinson, of Yanwath. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

An Enquiry into the Principles of the Distribution of Wealth, &c. By W. Thompson. 8vo. 14s.

A further Enquiry into the present State of the National Debt, &c. By F. Corbaux, Esq. 4to. 12s.

THEOLOGY.

Massillon's Thoughts on different Moral and Religious Subjects. Extracted from his Works, and arranged under distinct heads, translated from the French. By R. M. English, Minister at St. Pierre and Calais. 1 vol. 12mo. 5s.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

Les Trois Soufflets; Roman. Par Madame de Cubiere, auteur de Marguerite d' Aymon. (The Three Sighs: a Romance. By Madame de Cubiere, author of Margeret Aymon.)

This is a romance written not at the instigation of female vanity, but under the inspiration of real talent and feeling. The author is the wife of a young colonel, and she has given in this interesting production a very accurate and animated sketch of military manners during the triumphant march of the French armies over Europe. There are numberless proofs in this book of the author's remarkable talent for observation. The plot is simple and the emotions sought to be awakened natural and touching, and totally devoid of affectation and exaggerated colouring.

Recueil des Chansons Populaires de la Grece Moderne. 1 vol. 8vo. (A collection of the Popular Songs of Modern Greece.)

M. Fauriel, a learned and ingenious Frenchman, has just published the first volume of a collection of the Popular Songs of Modern Greece, accompanied with a translation in French prose, a very considerable part of which has been executed by M. Buchon, the learned editor of a new edition of Froissart's Chronicles. The present volume contains the "Historical Ballads," many of which, even in the literal prose version that accompanies them, are full of spirit and beauty. They are, besides, singularly interesting both as giving a picture of the lives, combats, and sentiments of the Modern Greeks, and as being the first published specimen of their original literature. The second volume, which is to appear shortly, if the first shall be favourably received, will contain the "Domestic Ballads," under which will be classed the "The Love Songs," "The Myriologues, or Laments for the Dead," and the "Ideal and Romantic Poetry of Modern Attica." Amongst them we understand that there are pieces of consummate elegance and beauty. In the introductory essay, the editor has given a view of Modern Greek literature, which has principally consisted hitherto in imitation and translation. He has given some interesting details upon the attachment of the Greeks to their parents and their country, their courage, their hatred to the Turks, and their picturesque and poetical life. He has done justice to the natural powers of the Greeks, and dwells with a generous delight upon their virtues and their talents. He traces with a kindly enthusiasm the remembrances which are retained amongst them of their fathers, and of the traditions which they preserve of their belief, and the spots which their fame has consecrated for evermore. He delights to express his hopes of their final regeneration, and proves in every page, from his zeal for the cause of the Greeks and their ballads, that he is worthy of being the preserver of these "songs to savage virtue dear." Each song is introduced by a notice explaining its subject, and these arguments may be ranked among the most amusing details which we have upon the lives and adventures of the insurgent Greeks. They are full of anecdotes which prove their intrepidity in the cause of liberty; and we rejoice to find that most of these anecdotes refer to recent events, and families who are now fighting in the same cause their fathers fought for.

Théorie de la Nature. Par M. Ecrement, verificateur des Douanes: with the following motto, "Et nunc reges intelligite; erudimini qui judicatis terrau." (A Theory of Nature. By M. Ecrement, Comptroller of Customs, &c.)

M. Ecrement is not satisfied with being a verificator of customs, but aspires to be a bold innovator in philosophy. He has broached in the book before us some most surprising and novel physical theories. As specimens take the following; according to M. Ecrement, it is light that forms the base of all things, from thence he concludes that from a stone of 150 pounds weight, there may be made a man of the same weight, and *vice versa*, a stone of the same weight from a man weighing 150 pounds. He contends that the soul of animals is formed of a portion of light, upon which he has conferred the title of *pointicule*. He terms *spiritif*, a subtle fluid, whose occupation it is to pervade the cavities and interstices found in the texture of all organized bodies. It is by this *spiritif* that he explains, to his own satisfaction at least, the greater number of physical phenomena; for instance, the reason why water penetrates with difficulty fat substances is, that those latter contain a great quantity of this *spiritif*, which has a great analogy with the air, and is always in vibration. This *spiritif* has, it seems, a great deal to do with the formation of mineral waters; for, according to the lucid explanation of M. E., salt springs are produced by a stream of fresh water passing through various minerals, which attract, in contrary ways, the *spiritif*, one part of which jostles (*s'entrechoque*) with them, and the other becomes condensed. The water becomes heated by the shock, and combining with some of the mineral qualities, is transformed into a salt spring. M. E. thinks it rather improbable that we shall ever discover springs of sugared water; for, as he profoundly remarks, the great difficulty here is to find "an earthly contexture which has something of the nature of wood." After taking a rapid glance at chemical phenomena, the author soars into the vast regions of astronomy, where he finds out that the earth makes a circuit round the moon; the diameter of the latter, he asserts to be 40,500 leagues. As to its being inhabited, he says, "Every thing leads us to believe that the moon is peopled with animals similar to those found upon the earth. For my own part, I doubt so little of it, that I should remain convinced of it from the single circumstance of its luminous disk offering the resemblance of a human face. It appears to me impossible that the Creator could have taken the trouble to inform us of it by any other means so clear and certain." With this admirable and uncontrovertible deduction, we take our leave of M. Ecrement, fully convinced that though he may not be the man in the moon, yet that the moon and he are on very intimate terms, so much so as to entitle him to the appellation of lunatic.

Essai sur l'Education des Femmes. Par la Comtesse de Remuzat. 1 vol. 8vo. (Essay on the Education of Women. By the Countess of Remuzat.)

Napoleon who swept away so many antiquated methods, and replaced them by useful innovations, was yet not successful in introducing any very material reform in the system of female education—a system which has been less affected than any other by the modifying process of the Revolution. In fact, female education in France at present is nearly as absurd as it was fifty years ago. The illustrious Fenelon endeavoured, a century back, to introduce a little good sense into it, but the age was not then advanced enough to receive or execute with facility what he recommended. His book was highly lauded, but it produced no salutary change in the old routine. Since the decease of Mesdames Campan and Remuzat, the treatises which these two accomplished women had written upon this interesting subject have been published. These essays, the results of a long experience and minute observation of female character by two ladies of no common endowments, are certainly amongst the most valuable publications that have recently appeared upon this important subject.

Précis de l'Histoire Generale de la Compagnie de Jesus, suivi des Monita Secreta. Par Adolphe Scheffer. 1 vol. 8vo. (An Abridgment of the General History of the Company of Jesus, with the Monita Secreta. By Adolphe Scheffer.)

Nothing can be more curious, if true, than these "Monita Secreta." They are the secret instructions framed by the generals of the order of the Jesuits for the conduct of the members in their relations with society. A few years back considerable interest was excited in France by the discovery made by Count Daru, and published in his History of Venice, of the constitutions of the Council of Ten, by one of the ordinances of which assassination and poisoning were enjoined. The chapter of the "Monita Secreta," entitled "Directions for inducing rich young women to take the veil," is less atrocious, but not less curious. It is easy to imagine with what interest and avidity the reprint of so curious a document is read here at a moment when the Jesuits are making such silent, yet gigantic strides towards power, and when they have succeeded in pushing the minister Chateaubriand, whom they regard as an *impie*, from his high station.

Ideologie Experimentale; ou Theorie des Facultés Intellectuelles de l'Homme. 1 vol. 8vo. (Experimental Ideology; or a Theory of the Intellectual Faculties of Man.)

The admirable work of Count du Tracy, entitled, "Ideologie et Logique," (4 vols. 8vo.) is one of the most efficient counterpoises to the influence of Jesuitical doctrines in France. For which reason his book is more honoured than almost any other, by the particular hatred of the Order. All the journals in the interest of the ruling party, are enjoined the most unbroken silence upon the works of M. du Tracy, but notwithstanding this effort to circumscribe their publicity and success, new editions of the works of this enlightened peer are called for by the public. Every year some new attempt at refutation of M. du Tracy's doctrines appears, the author of which is generally rewarded by the minister with a professorship for his good intention, if not for his good reasoning. The book now before us is an effort of this description. All that can be said of it is, that it is a little less absurd than its predecessors. We mention it here merely to warn those of its nature who might otherwise be seduced into purchasing it by its grave and pompous title.

LITERARY REPORT.

Early in the ensuing winter will be published in one volume 4to. A Description of the Island of Madeira, by the late S. Edward Bowdich, Esq. conductor of the Mission to Ashantee; to which are added a Narrative of Mr. Bowdich's last Voyage to Africa, terminating at his death; Remarks on the Cape de Verd Islands; and a Description of the English Settlements on the River Gambia. By Mrs. Bowdich.

A Chronological History of the West Indies is announced, by Capt. Thomas Southey, commander, Royal Navy, in three volumes, octavo.

Tales of a Traveller, by the Author of the "Sketch Book," and "Knickerbocker's New York," will appear in a few days.

The author of Ringan Gilhaize, The Spaewife, &c. &c. is about to publish a new work, called Rothelan, a Tale of the English Histories.

The Historical Works of Sir James Balfour, of Kinnaird, from original MSS. in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, are advertised by subscription, in 4 vols. 8vo.

Memorials of the Life, &c. of Oswald Dunnikier, M. P. containing the correspondence of eminent men, from 1740 to about 1780, (interesting to national history,) is also announced from Edinburgh.

Colonel Hawker is about to produce a third edition of his popular Work, to enable young Sportsmen to open the Campaign for the present season *secundum artem*.

Sermons and Charges by Thomas Fanshaw Middleton, D.D. Lord Bishop of Calcutta; with Memoirs of his Life, by H. K. Bonney, D.D. Archdeacon of Bedford, are in the press.

Mr. Mills, Author of the History of the Crusades, is engaged on a History of Chivalry, for next season.

The remaining two volumes of Mr. Warner's Illustrations of Novels by the Author of Waverley, have been, we understand, for some time in the press, and may be expected to appear in a very few weeks.

Dr. Dawson, of Sunderland, is about to publish a new System of the Practice of Physic; together with an original Nosology, which embraces Physiology and Morbid Anatomy.

The Rev. Mr. Powlett will shortly publish Christian Truth, in a Series of Letters, on the Trinity, the Atonement, Regeneration, Predestination, and on indifference to Religion—embracing the material Points of the Tenets of the Church of England.

A Selection of the most remarkable Trials and Criminal Causes is printing, in five volumes. It will include all famous cases, from that of Lord Cobham, in the reign of Henry the Fifth, to that of John Thurtell; and those connected with foreign as well as English jurisprudence. Mr. Borrow is the editor.

Among other scientific works in the press is The Mechanic's Oracle, or Artisan's complete Laboratory and Workshop.

A Practical Treatise on Prisons, by J. G. Smith, M.D.; and An Inquiry into the Duties and Perplexities of Medical Men as Witnesses in Courts of Justice; are, we hear, preparing for publication.

Mr. Orme, the author of the Life of Dr. John Owen, announces for publication a Select List of Books on Sacred Literature, with Critical and Biographical Notices, &c.

In the Press.—Journals of the Sieges of the Madras Army, in the years 1817, 1818, and 1819, with Observations on the System, according to which such Operations have usually been conducted in India, and a Statement of the Improvements that appear necessary. By Edward Lake, Ensign of the Honourable East India Company's Madras Engineers. With an Atlas of explanatory Plates.

A Grammar of the Coptic, or Ancient Egyptian Language. By the Rev. H. Tattam, A.M. F.R.S.L. Chaplain of the English Episcopal Church, Amsterdam. Also a Lexicon of the Syriac Language, in Syriac and English; by the same author.

A History and Description of the Ancient Town and Borough of Colchester, in Essex; illustrated with engravings, executed in the best manner. In one vol.

Alice Allan; the Country Town, and other Tales. By Alexander Wilson. Post 8vo.

The History of Italy, from the Fall of the Western Empire to the Extinction of the Venetian Republic. By George Perceval, Esq. In 2 vols. 8vo.

Stanmore; or, the Monk and the Merchant's Widow. A Novel. In 3 vols. 12mo.

The Travels of General Baron Minutoli in Lybia and Upper Egypt, with Plates and Maps. In 8vo.

Gilmore, or the last Lockinge. A Novel. In 3 vols. 12mo.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from June 1 to June 30, 1824.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1824.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To	1824.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To
June 1	45	69	30,02	30,14	June 16	42	67	29,45	29,56
2	43	72	30,22	30,23	17	50	65	29,67	29,90
3	47	63	30,25	stat.	18	40	65	29,90	29,97
4	43	69	30,26	30,23	19	44	57	29,74	29,47
5	42	62	30,21	30,14	20	51	63	29,43	29,35
6	48	71	30,14	30,12	21	52	68	29,45	29,49
7	49	71	30,11	stat.	22	43	71	29,52	stat.
8	44	73	30,07	30,00	23	49	62	29,40	29,38
9	44	73	29,95	29,89	24	51	55	29,36	29,46
10	48	55	29,88	29,90	25	50	62	29,57	29,78
11	46	59	29,99	30,06	26	47	74	29,89	29,96
12	35	63	30,10	30,08	27	44	70	29,96	29,90
13	34	64	30,06	29,90	28	50	74	29,87	29,88
14	47	63	29,50	29.30	29	46	77	29,70	29,67
15	52	58	29,20	29,35	30	45	67	29,80	stat.

The fog of Sunday the 6th occasioned much astonishment: some account of its progress may lead to the cause. It was first observed in the NE. as a very black cloud, shaped as a double cone, much resembling a water-spout. It rose to a considerable height, and travelled towards the East, where it mixed with some clouds, termed haymakers. In a few minutes a general haze overspread the sky, and a very thick fog ensued. It seems to have been generally noticed, by the sudden and complete wetting it gave those persons exposed to it.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE hay harvest is completed; and, casualties excepted, we think very satisfactorily. The bulk of hay is considerable, and for the most part, the crop is secured in very fair condition; nevertheless, in some peculiar situations, owing to heavy and partial falls of rain, not only the upland hay has been deteriorated in quality, but, in consequence of the inundation of extensive levels of meadow land at a very critical period, the whole crop on such lands has either been materially injured, or wholly swept away.

In proportion as the season of corn harvest approaches, we are enabled to form a more correct estimate of the productiveness of the next crop; and our impression on the subject at this time is, that the wheat will yield a full average quantity, but that the quality of the grain will, to a certain extent, prove light and inferior. We have invariably observed that a considerable bulk of straw produces a corresponding diminution of farina, the grains becoming shrivelled; and, moreover, as the late storms have materially beaten down the plant before the kernel was properly matured, a further depreciation in the quality must necessarily be expected; therefore, taken on the whole, we apprehend that the prospect is not altogether so favourable as when we made our last report. Barley and oats, on the contrary, are materially altered for the better, especially the former, which we have reason to suppose will turn out a much superior crop to what was anticipated a short time since. Peas, also, are well podded, and will most certainly yield a large acreable produce. Beans are scarcely less prolific; in short, every description of grain wears such an appearance as at once to promise to the husbandman a remuneration for his labours, and to the community at large the satisfaction of contemplating a plentiful supply of the first necessaries of life, for at least one year more, at such prices as all can afford to pay.

The turnip-fly has scarcely ever been less troublesome than during the present season; instances have been very rare indeed, where it has been necessary to resow the land in consequence of its depredations; and except upon the tenacious soils, which became saturated with the heavy rain that accompanied the tempest on the 14th instant, the plants both of turnips and mangel-wurzel have grown most luxuriantly, and advanced to the hoe even more rapidly than the labour could be performed.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, June 12th, 63s 7d—19th, 62s 1d—26th, 61s 10d—July 3d, 61s 6d.

MEAT, by Carcase, per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate and Leadenhall Market.

Beef	2s	4d	to	3s	8d
Mutton	2	8	to	3	10
Veal	3	0	to	4	0
Pork	3	0	to	4	8
Lamb	3	8	to	5	0

POTATOES.—Spitalfields. New Potatoes 4s 6d to 6s pr. cwt.

Ware	0	0	to	0	0
York Kidneys	0	0	to	0	0
Scotch Reds	0	0	to	0	0

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield,—Old Hay, 125s to 140s 0d—Inf. 100s to 120s—Clover, Old, 135s to 147s—Inf. 110s to 126s—Straw, 45s to 60s.

St. James's.—Hay, 80s to 140s—New ditto 80s to 110s—Clover, 100s 135s—Straw, 52s 6d 66s.

Whitechapel,—Clover, 120s to 140s—Hay, 110s to 135s—Straw, 50s to 60s.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Bank Stock was on the 28th ult. 236¼.—Three per Cent. Reduced, 93⅛ 93.—Three per Cent. Consols, 92⅜ ⅝.—Three and a Half per Cent. 101¼ ⅛.—New Four per Cent. 106 105¾—Long Annuities, 23 1/16 23.—India Bonds, 84 86 pm.—2d. Exchequer Bills, 1000*l*. 40 47 pm.—500, &c. 41 46 pm.—1½d. Exchequer Bills, 1000*l*. 42 pm.—Consols for the Account, 92⅜ ⅝.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

London, July 26, 1824.

THERE is still very little of interest to be reported of our markets in general. For Colonial produce the demand remains languid, whilst fresh supplies to a great extent continue to increase our stocks, which exceed considerably the proportion of former years. The market for public securities has been flat, during last month, from various causes. South American stocks suffered in estimation on account of the unfavourable turn the cause of independence has taken in Peru; and as there seems some indication of a strong disposition from our Government to acknowledge the existing South American Republics, Consols declined, it being supposed that such acknowledgement would be opposed to the views of the Continental European powers. The advices from the manufacturing towns describe the state of business there as not being very brisk; so that on the whole very little is doing in all branches of commerce.

SUGAR—The arrivals continue to exceed expectation; the exportation is small, and prices have declined of late. White Havannah 38s. to 40s.; yellow, 24s. to 27s.; Jamaica, 52s. to 64s.; Bourbon, 18s. to 23s. A great many cargoes from the Brazils and Havannah have, during this month, called off the coast for orders, and have chiefly been directed to Russia and Antwerp, in order to avoid our heavy landing and warehousing charges. Our export of refined sugar is very small, and confined to crushed to the Mediterranean, and brown lumps to Hamburgh. The imports of all kinds of sugar have been, during the first six months this year, 64,000 tons, against only 54,800 to the same time in 1823. The stock at present is 40,000 tons, having a year ago only been 29,800 tons; as to the exports, they amount only to 4900 tons, whilst, in the first six months of 1823, 5700 tons have been shipped.

COFFEE is now from 15 to 20 per cent. lower than in January last, and is supposed to be susceptible of a further depression, as the culture is still increasing. Notwithstanding the very extensive direct supplies this year to every part of the Continent, our stock exceeds that of last year, and is still accumulating. The imports of this year are 10,500 tons, against 9500 in 1823. The stock at present is 10,500 tons; and was to July 1823, 8000 tons only. Our export this year is 5800 tons, having been up to the same period only 4900 tons. The home consumption is increasing, and computed at 1150 tons. The present quotations are, for Jamaica, fine middling, 96s. to 102s.; middling, 73s. to 85s.; Demerara, middling, 74s. to 80s.; Saint Domingo, 59s. to 62s.; Havannah, 56s. to 66s.; Cheribon, 58s. to 62s. On the 15th of August a sale of 10,000 bales of East India coffee will take place.

COTTON remains a depressed article, stocks and arrivals being both very large. Bengal may now be had from 5¼d. to 6d.; Surat, 5¾d. to 7d.; Georgia, 8d. to 9d.; Pernamb. 10d. to 11d.

RICE—the demand has been gradually declining; the supplies have been large, and our stock double last year. Carolina, 14s. to 16s.; East India, 10s. to 14s.

TOBACCO without demand, the finer qualities excepted, which obtain, by small parcels, former prices.

RUM, DYE WOODS, and HIDES, are very dull at former prices; and in SILK no variation.

OIL—Greenland whale-oil is nominal at 21*l.*; South Sea, 18*l.* There are no reports yet received from the fisheries.

INDIGO—at the East India Company's sale on the 13th of July, prices went from 3d. to 6d. higher than in the former sale, or about 3d. below the last market prices. The article seems now to be at the highest, and the demand very trifling.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM JUNE 19, TO JULY 13, 1824, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

AIR, R. Lower East Smithfield, wine-merchant. (Smith and Weir
Alldrith, T. Bliston, earthenware-manufacturer. (Birch, Armitage
Allen, W. Greenwich, coal-merchant. (Suter
Archer, J. King's Lynn, draper. (Phipps, Weavers' Hall, London.
Atkinson, W. Clement's-lane, merchant. (Richardson, Wallbrook
Austin, E. Bedford-place, baker. (Bromley, Copthall-court
Austin, C. Luton, banker. (Willis, Leighton-Buzzard
Barber, J. Pump-row, chinaman. (Smith and Weir, Austin-friars
Bardwell, G. Bungay, linen-draper. (Kingsbury and Margitson.
Barnard, J. G. Snow-hill, printer. (Tilson and Preston, Coleman-street
Birks, E. Sheffield, grocer. (Rodgers
Blakey, T. Dalton, fancy-manufacturer. (Lee, Bradford
Blake, J. Constitution-row, shoemaker. (Wragg, Ave-Maria-lane
Blandall, R. Liverpool, distiller. (Rowe and North
Bouteville, W. H. Aldersgate-street, goldsmith. (Davis and Chatfield, Angel-court
Brown, J. Waterloo-wharf, coal-merchant. (Gates, Cateston-street
Burn, A. W. Three-tons-court, wine merchant. (James, Wallbrook.
Campion, R. Horsley Down, cooper. (Dawes and Chatfield, Basinghall-street
Canfield, P. Monckton, auctioneer. (Painter, Pembroke
Capling, J. Holloway, innkeeper. (Bicknell and Co. Lincoln's-Inn
Cluet, R. Liverpool, soap boiler. (Bardswell and Son.
Collingwood, W. Sunderland, baker. (Wilson, Sunderland.
Courthope, T. Rotherhithe, boat-builder. (Young and Vallings, Poultry
Critchley, J. Manchester, spirit-merchant. (Browning, Hatton-court
Crooke, C. Barnley, cotton-spinner. (Shew and Artindale.
Drabwell, J. Great Russel-street, wine-merchant. (Hinrich and Stafford, Buckingham street
Driver, J. Datton, cotton-spinner. (Wilkinson, Blackburn.
Duff, G. Gloucester, draper. (Philpotts, jun.
Dake, J. Basinghall-street, warehouseman. (Fisher, Bucklersbury
Eaton, S. and T. Sheffield, cutlers. (Rodgers
Edwards, W. Blenheim-street, merchant. (Cope, Wilson-street
Fairmanner, J. Alfred Mews, horse-dealer. (Carlon, Marylebone
Fatton, F. Maddox-street, watchmaker. (Jones and Bland.
Field, S. L. Martin's-lane, crape manufacturer. (Bowman, Union-court
Fielding, J. Mottram in Longdendale, corn dealer. (Wood, Bullock Smithy, near Stockport
Gibbons, T. Holywell-street, scavenger. (Turner, Lincoln's Inn
Gibson, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Holden
Gilbert, E. Liverpool, spirit-merchant. (Swindon
Green, T. Vassal-road, builder. (Gates, Cateaton-street
Green, W. Wellingborough, carpenter. (Hodson and Burnham
Green, J. Ross, innholder. (Rudge and Hall
Hall, G. Lothbury, hat-maker. (Borradaile and Ashmore, King-street
Hall, W. Layton's-buildings, merchant. (Farris, Surry-street
Hale, W. Church-street, Spitalfields, cabinet-maker. (Wilks, Finsbury-place
Harnett, E. and Kelly J. Lower Shadwell, coal-merchants. (Smith and Weir, Austin-friars
Harrison, S. New Sleaford, mercer. (Forbes and Foster
Harrison, J. Padiham, cotton-spinner. (Neville and Eccles, Blackburn
Hendrick, J. Liverpool, watchmaker. (Finlow
Hicks, H. W. Connaught Mews, horse-dealer. (Prill, Lincoln's Inn
Holdsworth, R. Leeds, flax-spinner. (Lee
Holah, G. Size-lane, tea-dealer. (Burra and Neild, King-street
Holl, T. Piccadilly, tavern-keeper. (Glynes, Burr-street
Izod, J. London-road, baker. (Norton, Whitecross-street
Japha, D. M. Colchester-street, merchant. (Score, Tokenhouse-yard
Johnson, J. Shelton, grocer. (Griffin, Henley
Lees, J. N. Wigan, linen-draper. (Woodhouse, Bolton-le-moors
Lowreston, D. Manor-row, master-mariner. (Williams, Pond-court
Marchant, T. Brighton, miller. (Izard, Took's-court
Meek, M. Knaresborough, linen-merchant (Tolson
Moody, W. Holywell-row, silk-manufacturer. (Cottle, Aldermanbury
Nathan, N. and W. Mansell-street, quill-merchants. (Abbott, Mark-lane
Neise, M. G. Parliament-street, accoutrement-maker. (Devey, Dorset street
Newbold, W. Bouverie-street, tailor. (Mayhew, Chancery-lane
Newell, J. Beaconsfield, draper. (W. J. and S. Longham, Bartlet's-buildings
Noyes, J. Tooley-street, oilman. (Beck, Devonshire-street, Queen's-square
Parker, T. Charles-street, grocer. (Steel and Nicol, Cheapside
Pearce, W. Oreston, flour-merchant. (Chapman, Devonport
Penn, W. B. Datchet, bookseller. (Yewd, North-street, Red Lion-square
Ritchie, R. P. London, merchant. (Parton, Bow Church-yard
Robinson, W. Liverpool, upholsterer. (Atkinson
Shawe, W. Saint Alban's, victualler. (Andrews, Coggleshall
Sheffield, T. Durham, ironmonger. (Bernell
Shortis, T. Bristol, candle-maker. (Savery
Smith, J. Church-passage, money-scrivener. (May and Boxer, Furnival's Inn
Speakman, J. Hardshaw within Windle, shopkeeper. (Barnes, Saint Helen's
Stenning, H. Reigate, coal dealer. (Nicholson, New Clement's Inn Chambers
Sykes, J. Wood-street, woollen-warehouseman. (Coote, Austin friars
Symonds, N. W. Crutched-friars, merchant. (Leigh, Charlotte-row
Thierry, C. de, Cambridge, patentee of patent bits. (Gardner, Gloucester
Travis, W. Audenshaw, hatter. (Whitehead, Manchester
Wasse, L. Warwick-place, merchant. (Score, Tokenhouse yard
Williams, M. Old Bailey, eatinghouse keeper. (Farris, Surry-street
Wise, C. Sandling, paper-maker. (Richardson, Cheapside
Wise, R. and G. Wood-street, merchants. (Vandercom, Bush-lane
Witham, R. Halifax, banker. (Thompson and Co.
Wood, J. Leeds, woolstapler. (Lee
Wright, E. Oxford street, linen-draper. (Robinson and Hine, Charterhouse-square
Wright, R. Low Ireby, grocer. (Fisher and Son, Cockermouth

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Alex. Harper, shawl-manufacturer at Kilmarnock
W. and J. Paul, distillers and merchants in Stirling
Lee and Myers, jewellers and auctioneers, Glasgow
Thomson and Goodsir, muslin and lace merchants, Edinburgh
Ant. H. Gutmer, founder, Leith walk
J. Bell, fish-merchant, Perth
L. Grant, bookseller, Inverness
G. Urquhart, brewer and distiller, Inverness
J. M'Donald, merchant, Falkirk
J. Grey, grain-merchant, &c. Glasgow.
I. Phillips, manufacturer and merchant, Glasgow.

DIVIDENDS.

ARCHBELL, R. York, July 27
Bagley, G. Pockhington, July 19
Baker, J. Bath, July 10
Barge, B. Clifford-street, July 31
Beaumont, J. D. Maidstone, July 31.
Bellin, J. Oxford street, July 24
Bickers, W. Great Tichfield-street, July 24.
Blackley, E. Wood-street, July 3
Blair, G. and Plimpton W. Lower Thames street, July 17
Bradock, J. Manchester, Aug. 2
Broadbent, J. and A. Saddleworth, July 22
Brown, J. Fleet market, July 27
Brown, G. New Bond-street, July 24
Brown, G Bridge-road, Lambeth, July 17
Brown, W. Sutton at Hone, July 17
Buchanan, J. and Ewing, W. R. Liverpool, July 21
Burbery, R. Coventry, July 31
Burrow, T. Kendal, July 26
Bury, J. J. and T. Bucklersbury, July 30
Buxton, T. Ingot Lodge, July 19
Callow, J. Princes-street, July 10
Cannon, W. Molyneux-street, July 27
Champion, J. Lloyd's Coffee House, July 20.
Chidley, R. Sparrow-corner, July 13
Cogger, T. Haymarket, July 31
Cousitt, R. and Lee, R. Hull, July 20
Cout, R. & Haigh, W. Leeds, July 29
Cox, C. Saint Martin's Lane, Aug. 7
Cripps, J. Wisbeach, July 27
Cross, R. Bridlington, July 16
Delvalle, A. York street, July 17
Dicken, J. Burslem, Aug. 3
Dow, J. Bush-lane, July 3
Downes, W. Cheadle, Aug. 6. 16.
Drakes, D. and Smith G. Reading, July 10
Duncalfe, J. sen. Donnington Woodmill, July 20
Edwards, J. Gough square, July 17
Elliot, W. Westgate, July 22
Ellis, S. Aldersgate-street, July 24
Evans, D. Marchmont-street,
Flindt, G. London Wall, July 17
Forbes, J. and Nash H. Oxford-street, July 27
Ford, W. Black-Prince row, July 31
Gatenby, A. Manchester, Aug. 4
Gimson, T. & J. Nottingham, July 22
Gooch, W. Harlow, Essex, July 13
Goodair, J. Queen-street, July 24
Gouban, L. J. Haymarket, July 31
Hall, R. S. Bank-buildings, July 27
Hammon, J. Great Portland-street, July 17
Harnage, Sir G. Chatham-place, July 13
Hart, S. G. Harwich, July 27
Herbert, P. London, July 13
Hill, T. and Wood, H. Queenhithe, July 20
Hone, J. W. Brixton, July 17
Hopkins, J. jun. Chelsey, July 31
Hopkins, T. Woolwich, July 27
Howard, E. Cork-street, July 27
Howden, W. Cannon-street, July 31
Hurt, W. Hanging Ditch, Aug. 2
Jordan, R. Salford, July 30
Ker, T. Strand, July 27
King, F. Warwick, July 17
Lawson, P. Bewness, July 22
Laughton, J. Arbour square, July 10
Mann, T. A. Plymouth, July 24
Mayor, C. Somerset-street, June 22
Miller, R. Paternoster-row, July 17
Mingins, G. and Boothman, J. Carlisle, July 21
Morgan, G. M. Queenhithe, July 17
Moore, E. Hanway-street, July 24
Myers, J. Preston, July 26
Ness, J. Newcastle on-Tyne, July 28
Owen, J. Stourbridge, July 19
Packer, J. L. and Roberts, T. July 27
Patrick, J. Marylebone-street, July 12
Payne, H. H. Stroud, July 13
Penney, T. G. Brighton, July 17
Pierce, D. B. Tottenham court road, July 24
Pigram, J. Maidstone, July 3. 17
Pilsbury, L. Stafford, July 19
Pitcher, W. Salisbury square, July 30
Prosser, W. Birmingham, July 16
Quirk, P. jun. Liverpool, July 14
Ransom, J. Stoke Newington, July 20
Richardson, J. Holborn, July 17
Sanderson, B. P. Newgate street, July 24
Sanders, D. Stafford, July 14
Scholey, R. Paternoster row, July 17
Shands, W. Old Change, July 10
Sinclair, J. Bow lane, July 20
Smith, E. Green, Lettuce lane, Aug. 7
Smith, W. B. Bristol, July 16
Standen, T. Lancaster, July 16
Thompson, T. Camomile street, July 20
Thorndike, J. Ipswich, Aug. 4
Tonge, J. W. B. East India Chambers, June 29
Townsend, E. Maiden lane, July 3
Towler, T. and J. Wakefield, Aug. 7
Truslove, W. Dunchurch, July 20
Waistall, M. Conduit street, July 20
Ward, J. Stratford on Avon, Aug. 5
Watten, C. Salters' Hall court, July 17
Webb, T. New Sarum, July 24
Welsh, J. High Holborn, July 10
White, S. A. Edingly cotton mill, July 14
White, M. Finsbury square, July 27
Wilks, J. Finsbury square, July 13
Winch, B. sen. Hawkhurst, July 17
Wynde, J. Leominster, July 27

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

A meeting took place at the Mansion House lately, for the purpose of considering the practicability of an improvement on the River Thames. The plan was the project of Colonel French, who had submitted it to the Lord Mayor, as conservator of the River Thames, but his Lordship was of opinion that it would be most advisable to consult those members of the corporation who are owners of water-side property. The suggestion was adopted, and several men of affluence, whose property is partly vested in wharfs and warehouses in the neighbourhood of that portion of the Thames which the plan may affect, assembled at the Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor presided, and Colonel French attended to state the particulars of his plan. He proposed to build a kind of esplanade or terrace, to extend from London Bridge to Blackfriars, and thence towards Westminster Bridge, as far as Scotland-yard. The width of the terrace to be eighty feet and the height sixty. Warehouses to be constructed underneath the terrace and the space of eighty feet to be taken from the river, or over that part of it which is now left dry at high water. As, however, the room in the River is extremely valuable for the convenience of craft, particularly in the comparatively narrow part of it between London and Blackfriars bridges, it was proposed to obviate the difficulty by building the whole upon arches, somewhat in the manner of the Adelphi-terrace, and those arches to be high and wide enough for the admission of the craft underneath the warehouses, an arrangement which would admit of unloading in that situation. It was urged as a great advantage for the craft that they would be under cover, particularly in winter time. The terrace was proposed to be covered with some polished material, and to be embellished in such a manner as to render it delightful as a promenade. A toll to be taken to the promenade, and tickets to be sold entitling the holder to constant admission. The profits derived from the plan would, it was expected, be considerable, as the warehouses would let at a high rate. The whole building was proposed to be fronted with stone, and constructed in such a style as would render it a work of greater ornament and utility than any in the Metropolis.

The New Bread Act.—Amongst the other provisions of the Act passed during the late Session for amending the Act of the 53d of George III. relative to fixing the assize of bread, it is provided, that "By

reason of the great decrease which has taken place in the price of the several articles used in the making and baking of bread since the passing of the Act in question, it is become expedient that the bakers and makers of bread for sale should receive a less allowance for their charges and profit than is given by that Act. Be it therefore enacted, that from and after the 1st day of July inst. the Mayor, Aldermen, and Magistrates, in cities and towns corporate, and any two or more Justices in towns where there is no Mayor, or in counties generally, or in their respective jurisdictions, shall set an assize of bread, in execution of the provisions of the said recited Act. The allowance to the baker to be when the assize is set from the average price of wheat, 13*s.* 10*d.* per quarter, and when set from the average price of flour, the allowance to be 11*s.* 8*d.* per sack, being in each case a decrease of one-half the assize, or one farthing in a quartern loaf, of the allowance given to bakers by the Act of the 53d Geo. III."

Execution.—Thomas Davis, John Williams, and John Reading, were executed at the Old Bailey last month, for burglary and stealing in dwelling-houses.

The Bank Directors, at a late meeting, came to the resolution of lending money at the rate of four per cent. on government securities or on bank stock, of which notice was immediately given in the usual manner at the Stock Exchange. The advances on government securities will be to the amount of three-fourths of the market value, and for a period of not less than one month, nor more than six months. The lowest sum to be so advanced will be 5000*l.*; but no limit is at present named of the extent to which advances of this nature are to be made, that being a point reserved for the after-determination of the Bank Directors. Some additional advantages are conceded to the holders of the bank stock over the holders of government securities, by fixing the *minimum* lower, and by allowing them to receive their advances, and to make the repayments in whatever proportion or at any time they may think proper.

Lord Byron.—The body of Lord Byron, brought to England by the Florida, lay in state at No. 20, Great George-street, Westminster, until the 12th ult. The coffin was covered with rich crimson Genoa velvet, and at the head and tail were coronets entwined in a wreath composed of brass furniture. On the inscription-plate was engraven "George Gordon Noel Byron, Lord Byron, of Rochdale, born in London Jan. 22, 1788. Died at Missolonghi, in Western Greece, April 19, 1824." On the case or urn, which corresponded with the coffin, was inscribed "Within this urn are deposited the heart, brains, &c. of the deceased Lord Byron." At nine o'clock on the 12th the funeral procession moved from No. 20, Great George-street, in the following order:—Mr. Woodenson, the undertaker, on horseback.

Two mutes, with batons.

A page. { Plume of sable feathers. } A page.

Six cloakmen on horseback. Two mutes attired in black silk surplices and bearing batons. A black charger, stately caparisoned, bearing his Lordship's coronet on a velvet cushion.

Four pages. { The hearse, containing the body, drawn by six horses, the hammer cloths richly ornamented with the ensigns armorial, and either side of the carriage decorated in the same manner. } Four pages.

In the first mourning coach were Col. Leigh, chief-mourner; Capt. R. Byron, R. N.; Mr Hobhouse, and Mr. Hanson. In the second were Mr. D. Kinnaird, Mr. Ellice, Mr. Bruce, and Sir F. Burdett. In the third were Mr. T. Moore, Mr. T. Campbell, Mr. Rogers, Col. Stanhope, and the Greek Deputy Orlando. Captain R. Byron's carriage, behind which were three servants, contained Dr. Francesco Bruno. A. Bega, Z. Cegris, B. Luigi, Geo. Babba Falcier, and W. Fletcher, the household of the deceased Lord. Then followed the carriages of the nobility and gentry, among which were the following: His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Duke of Bedford, Marquis of Lansdown, Earl of Tavistock, Earl of Jersey, Earl Grey, Earl Cowper, Earl of Tankerville, Earl of Carlisle, Lord Holland, Lord Alvanley, Lord Melbourn, the Hon. D. Kinniard, Sir B. Hobhouse, Mr. W. Horton, Mr. Farquharson. The two Greek Deputies. The Hon. Agar Ellis. Sir C. Morgan. Mr. Hume, M. P. The procession moved along Parliament-street, Haymarket, Coventry-street, Princes-street, Oxford-street, Tottenham-court-road, into Hampstead-road, where it halted a few moments. All the outward furniture was detached from the hearse, &c. and deposited in St. James's Chapel, the carriages returned to town, and the procession proceeded on at a quicker pace to its destination at Hucknell Torkard, near Newstead Abbey, Nottinghamshire.

The King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands, who lately visited London from motives of curiosity, have both fallen victims to illness arising from the change of climate and diet, at the Adelphi in the Strand.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Very Rev. Robert Hodgson, D.D. Dean of Carlisle, to be Chaplain General to the Forces, *vice* Archdeacon Owen.—The Rev. G. P. Marriot, Vicar of Fynesford, Kent, and Rector of Hasseleigh, Essex, to be a Minor Canon of Canterbury Cathedral.—The Hon. and Rev. Mr. King, to the Rectory of Chesterford, in Essex.—The Rev. John Henry Sparke, Prebendary of Ely, appointed Chancellor of that diocese in the room of the late Dr. Compton.—The King has presented Rev. Wm. Logie to the Church and Parish of Kirkwall and Saint Olay, in the Presbytery of Kirkwall and County of Orkney.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Stephen Gaselee to be Serjeant at Law.—Messrs. Spankie and Adams to be Serjeants.—Mr. Serjeant Gaselee to be one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

Major General Charles Turner, C.B to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Colony of Sierra Leone and its dependencies in Africa.

Vice-Admiral Lord Amelius Beauclerk, K.C.B. to the command of His Majesty's squadron stationed at Lisbon.—Rear-Admiral W. T. Lake, C.B. to the command of the ships and vessels of war on the Halifax station.

Commanders to the rank of Post-Captain.—R. Saumarez, and the Hon. G. R. W. Trefusis.

Lieutenants to the rank of Commander.—C. Crowdy, P. Wybergh, W. Baird, F. A. Wilkinson, G. Woollcome, C. Graham, G. B. Martin, C. Cotton, S. E. Cook.

H. Munro, esq. late Secretary to Vice-Admiral Sir Graham Moore, K.C.B. has been appointed Secretary to Vice-Admiral Lord A. Beauclerk, K.C.B.

The Rev. J. Wilkinson, M.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, Sub-Master of St. Saviour's Grammar School, Southwark, elected Head Master of the Grammar School at Aldenham, Herts.

NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Steyning.—The Hon. Henry Howard of Aldingbourne, Sussex, in the room of Lord Henry Thomas Howard Molyneux Howard, deceased.

Okehampton.—W. H. Trant, of Portland Place, esq. *vice* Lord Dunally.

Married.]—At St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, William Bowles, esq. to Caroline Anne, only daughter of Simon Stephenson, esq. — At St. Marylebone Church, J. L. Hannat, esq. M.D. to Anne, eldest daughter of J. Morgan, esq.—The Hon. and Rev. H. E. J. Howard to Henrietta Elizabeth, daughter of J. Wright, esq.—At Bermondsey, Mr. R. Fallett, of Smith-street, to Mary, second daughter of Mr. James Allsup.—The Right Hon. Lord de Dunstanville to Miss Lemon, daughter of Sir Wm. Lemon, Bart.—Lord Garvagh to Rosabelle Charlotte, eldest daughter of Henry Bonham, esq. M.P.—At St. Marylebone Church, G. G. Morgan, esq. M.P. to Eliza Anne, only daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Beville.—At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Haughton Langston, esq. to the Hon. Julia Moreton.—At St. George's, the Hon. Colonel Henry Lygon, M.P. to Lady Susan Elliot, second daughter of the Earl and Countess St. Germain.—At St. George's Church, Samuel Whitbread, esq. M.P. to Julia, daughter of Major-General the Hon. Henry Brand.—The Hon. H. F. M. Tollemache to Matilda, the fifth daughter of Joseph Hume, esq. — At Clapham Church, Edward Bird, of Lincoln's Inn, esq. to Miss Emma Burt.—At Marylebone Church, the Rev. William Hicks, A.M. to Amelia Maria, widow of George Elwes, esq. — At Camberwell, Thomas Deves, esq. jun. to Louisa, daughter of C. F. Hennings, esq.—J. Taylor, esq. of Furnival's Inn, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Jesse Ainsworth, esq.—At St. Leonard's Shoreditch, J. M. Camplin, esq. of Finsbury-square, to Sarah, fifth daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Tooth.

Died.]—On his return from Madeira, T. Martineau, esq. M.D. — In Park-street, Park-lane, James P. Auriol, esq.—At Barnes, John Edward, eldest son of the Rev. John Jeffreys.—At his house in Bedford-square, Sir George Wood, Knt. late one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer.—At his house, Pentonville, Mr. J. E. Pilgrim. — Elizabeth, eldest daughter of T. Price, esq. of Richmond.—The Rev. M. Rowlandson, D.D. Vicar of Warminster. — Mrs. Harris, of Milner-place, Lambeth.—At his house in Upper Harley-street, Hans Sloane Stanley, esq.—Frances, wife of H. N. Browne, esq.—In Cavendish-square, the Countess Brownlow. — Richard Budd, esq. of Russell-square. — At Old Meeting-house-lane, Peckham, Mrs. S. Ivatts.—In Gloucester-place, Mrs. Palmer, widow of the late Wm. Palmer, esq.—Clara, wife of Charles Gilchrist, esq. of Sunbury. — At Dell Lodge, Blackheath, Elizabeth, wife of John Green, esq.—George, Earl of Tyrone, eldest son of the Marquis of Waterford.—At his father's house, Stoke Newington, W. P. Sundius, esq. — At her house, Park-place, Camberwell-grove, Mrs. Cullen.—At his house, at Hornsey, G. Buckton, esq.—The Rev. T. Rennell, M.A. Vicar of Kensington, Master of St. Nicholas's hospital, Salisbury, and one of the Prebendaries there.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

MADAM RIEGO.

LATELY, at her residence, Seymour-place, Little Chelsea, Donna Maria Theresa del Riego y Riego, widow of the late General Riego, who was put to death by the Spanish King, after twice owing his life to the general's interference. This lady, whose fortunes have so deeply interested public sympathy, was the daughter of Don Joaquim del Riego y Bustillo, and Donna Josefa del Riego Florez. She was born on the 15th of May, 1800, in the town of Tineo, capital of the district of the same name, in the province of Asturias, and was the eldest of seven children, having at the time of her death three brothers and three sisters living, all of whom were separated from her by the fatalities of civil war, except one sister, Donna Lucie, whom neither peril nor privation could distract from the exercise of that regard and attention which she was able to manifest under every trial. In her infancy, Donna Riego was adopted, as an object of peculiar care and affection, by her maternal grandfather, with whom she resided in the village of Funa; and in the year 1808, was obliged, together with himself and the rest of his family, to fly from place to place on the mountains of Asturias to avoid the incursions of the French armies. Her father and mother died in her early youth; and in some few years after, she lost the affectionate relatives who had adopted her, upon which the care and guardianship of herself, and the other six children, devolved upon the near connexion and relation, Don Miguel del Riego, Canon of the Cathedral of Oviedo, in which city he resided, and they with him. On the 15th October, 1821, she was married by proxy, according to the custom of the country, at Cangas de Tineo, to the General, to whom she was known from her infancy. In February 1822, they fixed their residence in the city of Madrid, but the political confusion, and continual alarms of the time having appeared to affect her health, the General proceeded with her in the month of September following to Grenada, with the view of effecting the re-establishment of her constitution by a residence in a more Southern climate. The convocation of the extraordinary Cortes for October 1822, obliged him to retura to Madrid, and he parted from her—never to meet again! He placed her only for a short time, as he then fondly hoped, once more under the guardianship of his brother the Canon, who conveyed her to Motril, a place on the coast of Grenada eminent for the salubrity of its atmosphere. Being advised to remove to Malaga, the Canon accompanied her thither, in March 1823. A gradual improvement of her health had become perceptible; but here again she was destined to endure fresh afflictions, being obliged to seek shelter in Gibraltar in the month of June, to avoid the French army then advancing to the South of Spain. The General, ever anxious, in the midst of his public cares, for her comfort and security, directed that she should proceed to England; and accordingly she embarked, together with her attached sister Donna Lucie, and the Canon, on the 4th July, but, owing to unfavourable wind and weather, did not reach London till the 17th August. It was not too much for her to expect, that now, at least, her sufferings would find some rest, but the visitation that impended over her was still more calamitous than all that had preceded it. Bereft of parents, separated from her relations, a fugitive from her native land, her anxieties still found a stay in the consoling hope, that she should one day or other enjoy the society of her husband, as the reward of her moral fortitude. Never was disappointment more terrible or overwhelming!—It is not necessary to detail the persecutions of her husband, or the consummation which concluded them. Suffice it to say, that within three months after her arrival in London, the sanguinary act was perpetrated, which extinguished every present consolation and future hope. The account of his death reached her on the 15th of November. Her poor frame could no longer rally or resist; she wasted and withered daily, under the corroding influence of a tedious decline, and at length closed her unhappy course in the embraces of her sister, attended by her devoted protector, the estimable Canon, and several distinguished and faithful Spaniards, who had, to the latest moment, enjoyed the confidence, and adhered to the fortunes of her husband, and never failed in proofs of respect, attention, and regard towards the widow. Some few days previous to her dissolution, she intimated to those around her, an anxious desire to execute a testamentary document, and accordingly she duly made her last will. In this instrument she not only arranges her private affairs, but furnishes additional proofs of unabated attachment to her native land, and solicitude for its happiness. She does ample justice to Great Britain, and directs

her executor, the Canon, to assure the British people of the gratitude which she felt towards them in her dying moments, for the smypathy and support which they extended to her in the hours of her bitter adversity; but what makes the will peculiarly affecting is her solemn and impressive, though superfluous attestation to the purity and sincerity of the political life of General Riego; for she states, that she esteems it to be her last act of justice and duty to the memory of her beloved husband, solemnly to declare, in the awful presence of her God, before whose judgment-seat she feels she must soon appear, that all his private feelings and dispositions respecting his country, corresponded with his public acts and professions in defence of its liberties. Thus perished in her youth, this amiable and accomplished lady, the story of whose life abounds with incidents of melancholy interest.

THE REV. J. J. CONYBEARE.

Lately, at Blackheath, the Rev. John Josias Conybeare, vicar of Batheaston. He was educated at Westminster school, and in the year 1793 was admitted scholar of St. Peter's college, Wesminster; having throughout the examination which precedes such admission, distinguished himself in so eminent a manner, as to have been constantly at the head of those who stood out, and to have been admitted at the head of his election. In 1797, he was elected a student of Christchurch, Oxford; and in that University he maintained a reputation as distinguished as that of his earlier years. Besides College prizes which he obtained, taking always the first place, he gained the University Under-graduate's prize. When the Rev. Dr. Carey, now Lord Bishop of Exeter, went from Christchurch, as head master of Westminster School, in 1803, Mr. Conybeare undertook for a while the office of usher there. About the same time he was made prebendary of York, by the late Archbishop Markham. His merits raised him at Oxford successively to the offices of Anglo-Saxon Professor, and of Regius Professor of Poetry. The vicarage of Bash-Easton, on which he lived a blessing to his parishioners during many years, was his only church preferment, except that above mentioned. In the present year he had just delivered the Bampton Lectures, when an attack of illness deprived his country of his services. In languages, in poetry, in taste, he ranked high. As a chemist, he was distinguished, and as a mineralogist. His goodness of heart was unbounded. No calamity of others came unheeded under his eye, nor was any thing which kindness could do for another ever omitted by him. Nor can we wonder at this, when we turn to the most valuable point, in a character valuable in all respects, namely, his deep and unfeigned piety. There were in him a spirit of true devotion, a singleness of heart, a purity of ideas, which rarely, very rarely have been found. Never did he lose sight of the responsibility which he had taken upon himself in the character of a parish priest. The multitudes who attended his interment, both rich and poor, bore just testimony to the character of him who had been truly the father of his parish; the friend of the poor; the comforter of the afflicted; and a bright example for the profession of which he was a member.

DR. MORRISON.

Lately, Dr. Morrison, of Elsick, at the cottage which he had built some years ago near the Strathpeffer Spring. A correspondent, who had an opportunity of appreciating his merits, writes of him as follows:—"He was a man, in his feelings as well as in his manners, who might be rightly denominated a perfect gentleman—and one of the last specimens of what has been called the old, or court school. His philanthropy was unbounded; and the exertions of his benevolence will be long and gratefully remembered by many who owe to him their extrication out of want and distress. To the poor, as well as to the rich, who frequented the Strathpeffer Spring for the benefit of their health, he was a kind and considerate friend: and to his gratuitous advice and attention, numbers have been indebted for relief from various distressing maladies. Having himself at different times received great benefit from the waters of Strathpeffer, he exerted himself much to make its virtues known; and though he may have overvalued them to a certain degree, he has proved that, when combined with regular attention to diet and exercise, and the judicious administration of medicines, they have a powerful effect in overcoming various diseases, and greatly alleviating others. Dr. Morrison had come to his cottage, after having suffered much from illness at his seat in Aberdeenshire, expecting that, as usual, his strength would revive during the summer months. He had been subject to inflammatory attacks; and though his constitution had been uncommonly robust, and he was in appearance likely to recover, he had not been many days at his cottage, when inflammation attacked him with violence, and it was found impossible to arrest its progress. His memory will long survive, and his loss be deeply deplored in Ross-shire, where he had many friends, by whom he was beloved and respected."

REV. MR. SMITH.

In Demerara, in prison, and under an illegal sentence of death, just before an order for his liberation arrived from England, the Rev. John Smith, a missionary to that colony. He was born June 27, 1790, in the village of Rothwell, Northamptonshire. He had the misfortune, at a very early age, to lose his father, who fell while fighting the battles of his country on the plains of Egypt. His mother being then left destitute, he was deprived of the advantage of an early education, except that which he derived from an occasional attendance at a Sunday-school.

At the age of fourteen, he entered into an engagement to learn biscuit-baking. His master, however, dying, he was succeeded in his calling by a Mr. Davies in the month of March 1806. To him John Smith was recommended by his former mistress. Mr. Davies consenting to take him, he was bound an apprentice, and continued in his employment until he was engaged by the Missionary Society in the year 1816. At the time of his being bound an apprentice, so much had his education been neglected, he was unable to write his name. His master, on perceiving that he appeared ashamed of his inability to write, kindly offered to instruct him. A copybook was accordingly purchased, and copies were set by Mr. Davies, under whose care the improvement he made was exceedingly rapid. He was led to hear the Rev. John Stevens, of Prescot-street, Goodmans-fields; and in what was delivered on the occasion he seemed to feel some interest. A friend repeated an invitation to go again, and he consented to accompany him; until at length invitations became unnecessary, and he gave decided proof, that religion had gained an ascendency in his estimation. After having for some time attended preaching at Tunbridge Chapel, he applied for admission, and was received as a member of that church. Here a Sunday-school being formed, he became a teacher; and, in this capacity, discharged his duty with conscientious exactness. In the science of music he also made a considerable proficiency, with scarcely any other assistance than that which imparted its first rudiments; and in the higher walks of literature, which he soon began to tread, an ardent desire for classical attainments was kindled, which no obstacle could ever repress. In the present state of the religious world, it is not to be supposed that diligence and talents like these could long remain unnoticed by those who are actively engaged in sending labourers in the missionary cause. He was soon distinguished as a person well qualified for the missionary department, and as such was accepted by the London Missionary Society, and placed under the care of the late Rev. Mr. Newton, of Witham, preparatory to his going abroad. Afterwards in the month of December 1816, Mr. John Smith was ordained a missionary to Demerara, to supply Le Resouvenir, the station occupied by Mr. Wray, before his removal to Berbice. He sailed from Liverpool in the ship William Neilson, on the 30th of December, 1816, for Demerara, which colony he reached on the 23d of February in the following year, and he continued to labour there until his death. Scarcely had he landed before he received a specimen of the light in which, as a missionary, he was surveyed. Upon waiting on the Governor, he was met with a degree of coldness bordering on hostility; his Excellency observing,—"*If ever I know you, Sir, to teach a negro to read, I will send you out of the colony immediately.*" But though watched with all the suspicious vigilance which this salutation was calculated to inspire, such was the care with which Mr. Smith conducted himself, that not even his most inveterate enemies were able to fix a blot on his character, until the fatal revolt which lately took place among the negroes; when, on the charge of being *suspected* of having promoted dissatisfaction among them, he was seized, committed to jail, tried by a court-martial, and condemned to death! From his long residence in Demerara, and the fatigues necessarily attendant on the duties of his station, Mr. Smith's health had been somewhat impaired prior to the revolt, his constitution having suffered from the enervating effects of the climate. The charges brought against him, therefore, occasioned a shock which he was badly able to withstand, and his long and close confinement tended to press with peculiar severity on a weakened frame, which nothing but relaxation and indulgence could restore. The power of enjoying either came too late; and in February last he expired, having languished in confinement from the preceding August.

LORD MACDONALD.

At his house in London, on the 19th of June, after a protracted illness, the Right Hon. Lord Macdonald. His Lordship entered in early life into the army, and served for some years in the Tenth, when that regiment was under the command of his present Majesty. He afterwards raised a corps of fencibles, of which he continued in command as long as that

description of force was judged necessary for the defence of the kingdom. He likewise represented the borough of Saltash in Parliament for several sessions. But it is from Lord Macdonald's patriotic labours, for the improvement of his vast estates in the Hebrides, that an estimate of his character is to be formed. Convinced that the first step towards improvement is to render a country accessible, his Lordship made, with the assistance of Government, upwards of 100 miles of public road, on his own property, in the islands of Skye and North Uist; subscribed largely towards the formation of roads in districts leading to those islands, and built two handsome piers at Kyleakin and Portree, not only to promote the trade of those villages, but generally as a protection to shipping in a tempestuous sea. As an inducement to himself and his successors to live on their own estates, he began a magnificent castle at Armidale, according to a design by Gillespie, and carried it on so far towards a completion, and embellished it with so much taste, that it is now one of the greatest ornaments of the North. His Lordship's constant endeavours also to improve the manufacture of kelp, and introduce the culture of hemp, to drain the marshes and cultivate wastes, to erect churches, mills, and bridges, and by every means to provide food and employment for the lower orders, will cause his memory to be long cherished in the hearts of a grateful population. While other landowners were banishing the people from their properties, in order to introduce sheep, it was Lord Macdonald's boast, that, of a population of 24,000, not a man had been compelled to emigrate from his; and, to add but one remarkable circumstance more to this short sketch, such was his kindness to his tenantry, that notwithstanding their numbers, and the general distress for the last few years, not one had his goods sequestrated from the time his Lordship came to his estates.

CAPT. MACPHERSON, R.N.

At Milltown Cottage, N.B. on the 27th June, Captain George Macpherson, R.N. He entered the navy as midshipman on board the Dragon (74) in 1800—served in the Canopus (flag-ship, successively, of Admirals Campbell and Louis), on the Mediterranean station, and in Lord Nelson's memorable chase of the French fleet to and from the West Indies, preceding the battle of Trafalgar. In 1806, the Canopus was detached with Admiral Sir J. Duckworth, and was in the engagement off St. Domingo, when five sail of the line were captured or destroyed. On their passage to England, Capt. Macpherson was in the Braave prize-ship, which foundered at sea, and narrowly escaped with his life. In 1807, the Canopus was ordered to the Dardanelles, where Capt. Macpherson was employed in dislodging Turkish troops from an island off Constantinople—had the command of a boat, when the Ajax blew up, and saved the valuable life of the Captain, (now Admiral) the Hon. Sir H. Blackwood. He then proceeded with the expedition under Gen. Fraser to Egypt, and signalized himself in the command of gun-boats, at a very important position on the Lake Mareotis. In 1808, he was made Lieutenant, and superintended the fitting out of the Warspite. He was shifted to the Caledonia, Lord Gambier's flag-ship, previously to the successful attack on the French squadron in Basque roads. In 1809, he volunteered to accompany the Walcheren expedition, and was actively employed in the command of gun-boats on the Scheldt—rejoined the Caledonia, and sailed with Admiral Pickmore, to the bay of Cadiz, where he again distinguished himself as a volunteer, in the defence of Matagorda and soon after, while (with a very inferior force) gallantly preventing the escape of a French prison-ship, he received a musket ball through the left leg, and another in his breast; 200 of the enemy (out of 500 armed with muskets) were killed, and the ship burnt. He afterwards served in the Egmont, Warspite, and Liffey, where, on various occasions his zeal, judgment, and ability, were highly conspicuous. In 1816, he was First Lieutenant of the Glasgow frigate, Capt. the Hon. Anthony Maitland, in the attack on Algiers; and after his return, he was promoted to the rank of commander, and put on half-pay. Gifted with the advantages of a powerful mind, regulated by the most scrupulous sense of honour and devotion to the duties of his profession, he gained, in a high degree, the confidence of his superiors, and secured the admiration of every witness of his conduct. The same energy of mind and firmness of character which distinguished him as an officer, prompted him, in his retirement, to further usefulness in the service of the public, as an active and faithful magistrate. In the more private walks of life, his warm and hospitable disposition, cheerful though modest and unassuming manner, and his sincere and steady friendship, eminently fitted him to promote the happiness of social intercourse.

THOMAS KEITH, ESQ.

Died, in the New Road, on the 29th ult. in his sixty-fifth year, Thomas Keith, Esq. Professor of Mathematics, and author of many distinguished works. He was born

at Brandsburton, near Beverley, in the county of York, in 1759. His parents were enabled to bestow on him a respectable education; but by their death, he was thrown, while young, upon the world with but slender pecuniary means, and he engaged himself in a family as a private tutor. After spending a few years in this employ, he was induced, from the precarious and slender subsistence which was to be obtained in the country, as well as the favourable opinion which his friends entertained of his acquirements, to seek his fortune in London. He arrived in the metropolis in the year 1781, where he soon became known; and his merits as a mathematician duly estimated, from the many works which his indefatigable industry produced. In 1789 he published "The Complete Practical Arithmetician." In 1791 an abridgment of this work for the use of young students appeared, but after passing through two editions it was suppressed. To "The Complete Practical Arithmetician," a key was afterwards added for the use of tutors; and shortly afterwards, his "Introduction to the Science of Geography." Besides these works, Mr. Keith published in 1801 an "Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry," a "Treatise on the Use of the Globes" in 1805, and the "Elements of Geometry" in 1814. He likewise wrote many articles in the various mathematical pamphlets which were published periodically, towards the end of the latter, and the commencement of the present century. Mr. Keith superintended several editions of "Hawney's Complete Measurer," "Paterson's Roads," "Geography and History, by a Lady, for the use of her Pupils," &c. &c. In 1804 Mr. Keith was appointed, by the late King, to the situation of Secretary to the Master of His Majesty's Household. In 1810 to the "Professorship of Geography and the Sciences," to her late Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales; from whom, and from Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda (who with many other distinguished personages received the benefit of his instruction) he received the most flattering marks of attention and respect. In 1814 he was appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the then vacant situation of Accountant to the British Museum, the duties of which he performed to the time of his death. In the month of November 1822, he was afflicted with an internal disorder, which ultimately caused his death. He ended his life with the most perfect composure and resignation, and retained almost to the last hour of it the exercise of those strong mental faculties and of those kind and gentle manners which had so much endeared him to his family and friends. He has left behind him, nearly completed, a new work on the "Science of Geography," intended for the use of schools.

MR. WILSON LOWRY.

June 23d, at his house in Titchfield-street, aged 62, Mr. W. Lowry. The death of such a man as Mr. Lowry, during the full vigour of his faculties, is an event that can scarcely be sufficiently deplored. The world of Art has long been familiar with his works, and science has lost in him one of its ablest votaries, while philosophy has to deplore in him a genuine disciple. His death has made a chasm in society, that no one person can at once or at present supply. The early part of Mr. Lowry's life was employed on works which do honour to the names of other artists. His splendid works, on his own account, established him as an engraver of the first order, and few great or useful designs were reckoned complete without his admirable burin. In works requiring scientific accuracy, in architecture, in the delineation of machinery, he was unrivalled. In geographical engravings he stands without a competitor, his son and pupil Joseph Lowry alone excepted. Nor was it in engraving alone that he excelled. Whatever his powerful mind contemplated, was dissected and improved. In the science of mineralogy he was deeply learned, and his scientifically arranged cabinet is not to be surpassed by any private collection in London. As a mechanician, his improvements in the machinery of his art are acknowledged by every engraver; while the correctness of his eye and hand, the soundness of his judgment, and the purity of his taste, threw the charm of genius over his works, the greater part of which were the production of mechanism of his own invention. As a philosopher, his knowledge of physics, of mathematics, and of chemistry, was great, and was applied to the furtherance of his art, and to the relaxation of his leisure hours. His engravings of landscape and antiquities were numerous and beautiful, but the best have the names of other engravers to them, having been done for them before he was much known to the public. But his later productions are the ornaments of all the principal Cyclopedias, works of architecture and of art, &c. which have been published.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Dunstable, J. Swindell, esq. to Miss F. A. Crawley—At Kempston church, the Rev. T. Barber to Miss F. Moore.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Clewer Church, P. Ibotson, esq. to Miss Wyrll, of Windsor.

Died.] At Windsor, Mr. R. O'Neil—Mr. S. Radwell—Mr. Dukes—Miss Henley—Miss DeLuc—John Snowden, esq.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] J. C. P. Coppin, esq. to Mrs. Thackthwaite, of Fulmer House.

Died.] At Olney, Miss L. Gauntlet—At Aylesbury, Mr. J. Peck.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, the Rev. H. G. Keene to Miss A. Wheelwright.—At Conington, the Rev. G. Jeckell to Miss M. A. Balduck.

Died.] At March, the Rev. R. Bevie—Mr. Brown—O. Grey, esq.—At Cambridge, F. Winton, esq.—At Newmarket, Miss H. Edwards.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Stockport, Mr. S. Worthington to Miss A. Simpson—At Astbury, Mr. W. C. Haslem to Miss Allbut—At Lymm, Mr. J. Millican to Miss A. Sumner—At Knutsford, Mr. J. Gallymore to Miss Mair—C. Grant, esq., of Ramsbottom, to Miss M. A. Worthington—At Prestwick, R. H. Greg, esq. to Miss M. Phillips—At Stockport, Mr. T. Royle to Miss Rider.

Died.] At Withington Hall, Miss H. C. Glegg—At Chester, Mr. J. Smith—At Nantwich, Mrs. Simpson—Mr. J. Latham—Mrs. Jalliard—At Eaton, near Congleton, Mr. W. Latham, 92.—At the Mount, Miss J. Lloyd—At Tattenhill, Mrs. Bromfield—D. Burton, esq. of Rhodes Hall—At Warrington, J. Parr, esq.—At Elton, Mr. W. Latham—At Stowneylands, Mr. G Hulme, 92—At Worsley, J. Burgess, 78—At Woodhead, Mrs. Ashcroft.

CORNWALL.

A Mr. Cort has succeeded in combining the mining interests in Cornwall with the coal interests in Wales,—not with any view of confining the trade to the Burry river, but to extend the benefit of this object to the ports of Swansea and Neath, by making the middle power between Wales and Cornwall the "Mining Steam Navigation Company," with a capital of one hundred thousand pounds, for the conveyance of coal or copper ore, generally, to and from Swansea, Neath, and the Burry river. The plan promises well, both for the mining interests (as fuel will be supplied cheaper and with greater regularity) and the speculators in the concern. The shares are said to have all been taken.

Died.] At Penzance, the Rev. J. Jago.—W. Boadman, esq.—At Camborne, the Rev. J. Richards, 70.—At Launceston, Miss M. Tyceth—Mrs. Geake—At Penryn, the Rev. J. F. Howell, 69.—At Crowen, Mr. H. Glasson—At East Looe, Mr. W. Prynn—At Marazion, Mr. Mills—At Saint Columb Minor, Mr. T. Maffett—At Saint Columb, Mr. Brown.

CUMBERLAND.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. W. Scott to Miss J. Armstrong—Mr. R. Burney to Miss E. Johnson—Mr. W. Jardine to Miss M. Thursby—Mr. W. Heyten to Miss A. Teasdale—Mr. Huntin to Mrs. Creen—Mr. J. Bewley to Miss J. Nelson—At Penrith, Mr. J. Slater to Miss E. Wells—Mr. J. Wilson to Miss E. Nicolson—At Corbridge, Mr. J. Dixon to Miss Thompson—At Whitehaven, Mr. G. Atkinson to Miss R. Horn—Mr. E. Brown to Miss J. Leathwaite—Mr. J. Knox to Miss E. Hodgson—At Cockermouth, Mr. T. Cellin to Miss R. Frome—At Harrington, the Rev. J. Lowther to Miss Jefferson.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mr. W. Harkness—Mrs. D. Liddle—At Penrith, Miss M. Kitchen—Mrs. E. Walton—Mr. J. Clarke—At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Robinson—Mr. W. Jenkinson—Mr. J. Turner—Mr. J. Boadle—At Cockermouth, Mr. Brownson—Mr. T. Garth—At Keswick, Mr. Brown—Mr. J. Gordon—Mr. J. Jackson—At Dalston, Mr. M. Robson—Mr. J. Stubbs—At Workington, Mrs. B. Thompson.

DERBYSHIRE.

A rail-way is to begin at the Peak Forest Canal, near Milton, and Chapel-le-Frith, and from thence be continued to the Cromford Canal, which goes into the Erewash, whence goods may be conveyed by Sandiacre on to Derby, Nottingham, and all other parts of the kingdom.—The plan has already been favourably entertained by capitalists, and the proprietors of works; and the subject is undoubtedly one of considerable interest to the commercial world.

Married.] At Killamarsh, Mr. J. Hayes to Miss S. Bramley—Mr. Steer, of Derby, to Miss E. Hashhold.

Died.] At Matlock, Mr. J. Allen.

DEVONSHIRE.

A canal is in contemplation, from Wear Gifford, about three miles above Bideford, to go by Torrington, to Huish, the seat of Lord Clinton; proceed to Eggesford, the residence of the Hon. Newton Fellowes; and thence, by Exeter, to Topsham. By this course heavy goods will be received in the north of Devon from London, without passing round land.

A "Humane Society" is forming at Totnes, on a plan similar to the London institution of the same name, for rescuing persons from drowning, and restoring such as are apparently dead from suffocation. T. Bentall, esq. the Mayor, readily acceded to the wish of the inhabitants, to take the chair at a public meeting for the purpose, and subscriptions have been made.

Married.] At North Tawton, the Rev. J. Phear to Miss C. W. Budd—At Okehampton, J. Jose, esq. to Miss Redstone—At West Teignmouth, B. K. Cummins, esq. to Miss M. Jackson—At Stoke, Mr. J. Lindsay to Miss A. Palmer—At Moretonhampstead, Mr. J. May to Miss Cuming—At Exeter, Mr. Bartrum to Miss Smith—Mr. H. Pullen to Miss M. Hooper—T. Kingdon, esq. to Miss F. Forrest—At Torre, G. Spiller, esq. to Miss C. A. E. D. Woodgate—At Bideford, Capt. Cory to Miss Wollcott—At Sampford Courtney, Mr. W. Dingley to Miss G. Pearce.

Died.] At Exeter, Mrs. Bowden—Mrs. Marsh—Mr. G. R. Cleeve—Mr. Rendle—Mr. J. Chubb—At Exmouth, Miss E. Compton—At Halberton Vicarage, Miss Eagles—At Devonport, R. Mills, esq.—At Plymouth, Rear-Admiral Cuming—Mrs. Fanshawe, widow of the late Commissioner Fanshawe, of the Plymouth Dock-yard—At Ottery Saint Mary, Mrs. Vaughan.

DORSETSHIRE.

A meeting of the commissioners of the Bridport turnpike took place last month, when it was decided that the making of the new road leading from Chideock to Charmouth should immediately commence, by which all the hills will be

avoided from and to the above places. After the execution of these works shall be completed, it will be the most pleasant six miles of road from that place to Charmouth that can be found in the neighbourhood.

Married.] At Dorchester, Mr. T. Newman to Miss Ashford—At Melcombe Regis, Capt. R. Mitchell to Miss J. Facewell—Mr. J. Waterman, of Poole, to Miss J. Cox—At Bridport, Mr. Palmer to Mrs. Hunt—At Sherborne, Mr. Willmot to Miss E. Hasker—At Canford Magna, J. Clerk, esq. to Miss S. A. Strong.

Died.] At Weymouth, Mrs. E. Steward, 81—At Wareham, Mrs. W. Dugdale—At Yetminster, Mr. C. Brake—At Weymouth, Mr. Bartlett.

DURHAM.

Married.] At Sunderland, Mr. J. Service to Miss A. Wallace—Mr. J. Blackston to Miss L. Mitchell.

Died.] At Darlington, Mr. R. Jowsey—At Gateshead, Mr. G. Clennell—Mrs. Brown—At Sunderland, Mr. J. Robinson—Mr. J. Patis.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Bocking, Mr. J. C. Cartwright to Miss H. Lovkin—At Maldon, Mr. Simmons to Miss Cook—Mr. W. Jackson, of Rochford, to Mrs. Valentine—At Great Burstead, Mr. T. Burrell to Miss A. Curtis—At Burnham, Mr. J. Stoneham to Miss L. Stoneham.

Died.] Near Colchester, Mr. J. Simpson—At Great Baddon, Mr. W. Whistock—At Freting, near Colchester, Mrs. Harris—At Magdalen Laver Hall, Mrs. Cozens.—At Brentwood, Mr. R. White—At Wivenhoe, Mr. W. Browne—Mrs. Palmer, of Nazing Park—At Maldon, Mrs. Sudo—At Colchester, Mr. S. Bloomfield—Mrs. Smythies.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A *basin*, composed of a mixture of gold and copper, has been found at Haw passage, measuring ten inches and a half across at the top, two inches in depth, and weighing 24 ounces. At the bottom, within a circle, is a representation of Cadmus, in a sitting posture, with a book before him, and a pen in his hand. The following is the inscription: "CADMVS . GRECORVM . SCRVTATOR . GRAMMATA . PRIMUM." The remaining part of the basin is divided into six compartments, in which are represented the following subjects: 1. The birth of Hercules. Inscription: "MAXIMVS . ALCMENA . LICET . INDIGNANTE . NOVERCA."—2. Hercules lying in a cradle, in the act of grasping a serpent. Inscription: "EDITVS . ALCIDES . INMISSOS . STRANGVLAT . ANGVES."—3. Hercules subduing the Lernean Hydra. Inscription: "ALCIDES . VIGILEM . SOPIVIT . CLAVE . DRACONEM."—4. Hercules attacking the Monster Geryon. Inscription: "GEREONVS . POMPAI . RAPIT . ET . COMBVSSERAT . IDRAM."—5. Hercules fighting with Cacus. Inscription: "CACVS . CESSIT . EI . SVCCVMBIT . IANITOR . ORCI."—6. Hercules sitting on a burning pile, surrounded with flames. Inscription: "INCENDEBAT . EVM . MERETRIX . DEIDANIRA . VIVVM."

Married.] At Misenden, the Rev. T. G. W. Freston to Miss E. Mills—At Cirencester, Mr. C. Court to Miss Richardson—At Gloucester, Mr. J. Luke to Miss E. Herbert—Mr. J. Rayer, of Southwick to Miss E. Clayton—Mr. Hawkins, of Stonehouse, to Miss S. Harding—At Clifton, O. W. Spen, esq. to Miss K. E. Wish—At Chipping Sodbury, Mr. J. Dando to Miss S. A. Parker—V. Wheeler, esq. of Nash, to Miss Graham—At Hartpury, Mr. R. Hill to Miss R. B. Martin—At Stratton, Mr. H. Wood to Miss Matthews.

Died.] At Painswick, Mr. T. Ward—At Newnham, Mrs. Phillips—Mrs. Dobbs, 77—At Bristol, Mr. E. D. Brice—J. Sutton, esq.—J. Ames, esq.—Mr. T. Bonville—A. Wilson, esq.—At Rodborough, Mrs. Neems—At Cirencester, Mrs. Cambridge—At Minety, Mrs. F. Perry—At Cheltenham, Mr. W. Lawson—S. Barrett, esq.—Miss E. Smith—At Wotton-under-Edge, Mrs. Bailey.—At Bourton on the Water, Mr. W. Hall—The Rev. J. Croome—W. Hall, esq.—At Matson, Mr. J. Goscombe—At Henbury, Mrs. Sampson—At Hucclecote, Mr. J. Troughton—At Kingscote, J. Lloyd, esq.—At Dursley, Mrs. Cam—At the Moat House, Newent, S. Richardson, esq. 86.

HAMPSHIRE.

A company has been formed at Southampton, and the necessary funds raised, for the erection of a chain pier, on the platform. Its length will be 750 feet, and its width 10 feet. This will serve excellently for a promenade, and as a landing place, as from it a very fine view of the beauties of the water will be obtained. The estimated expense is 1000*l.*; which has been raised in shares of 100*l.* In connexion with this company, it is proposed to establish a company for erecting cold and warm baths. 3000*l.* it is calculated, will cover this expense, and it is proposed to raise that sum in shares of 25*l.*

Married.] Mr. J. Pavey, of Highclere, to Miss M. Lovegrove—G. Clarke, esq. of Penton, to Miss R. King—At Millbrook, Mr. Lloyd, of Havre, to Miss M. Peake—At Southampton, C. Wyndham, esq. to Miss M. F. Heathcote—At Milford, J. Kingsmill, esq. to Miss E. K. Kingsmill—At Burghclere, W. Budd, esq. to Mrs. J. Pavey.

Died.] At Fordingbridge, Mr. R. Stickland, 78—At Headbourne Worthy, Mr. T. Kersley—At Odiham, the Rev. T. Salmon—At Gosport, Mr. E. Plumbley—At Christchurch, Mr. A. Tucker—At Winchester, the Rev. T. Rennell—At Southampton, Mrs. Moss—J. Blackburn, esq. of Preston Andover—At East Cowes, Mrs. Bates.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Ross, Mr. S. P. Brookes to Miss S. Willis—Mr. R. Mason, of Moor Court, to Miss M. Smith—At Hereford, Mr. J. Bonner to Miss S. Griffith—Mr. Hayter to Miss M. Mills—Mr. W. Ackell, of Maisington, to Miss M. White.

Died.] Mr. J. Tully, of Grafton, near Hereford—At Breinton, H. H. Williams, esq.—At Ross, Mr. J. Higgins—Mrs. Skyrene—At Hereford, the Rev. W. Tremayne—At Lower Hall, Ledbury, W. Reece, esq.—At Woolhope, Mr. J. Mailes.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At King's Langley, T. Phillips, esq. to Miss E. Edmonds.

Died.] T. Baker, M. D. of Saint Albans—At Puckeridge, Mr. Cozens.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. E. Roberts, of Orton Lodge, to Miss J. Danns.

Died.] At Saint Ives, the Rev. G. Birley.

KENT.

Notice has been given in the *London Gazette* by the Corporation of the Trinity-House, that a buoy, striped black and white from the nozzle to the head, a white circle upon the head, and a black centre, with the words "Kentish Knock," in white letters upon it, carrying a beacon or staff, on the top of which is a globe, quartered perpendicularly black and white, has been placed on the east side of the Kentish Knock, four miles and three quarters from the S.W. end, and two miles and a quarter from the N.E. end, in five fathoms at low water, spring tides, with the following bearings by compass, viz. the North Foreland Light, S.W. westerly eighteen miles. The Sunk Light, N. by W. nine miles and a half. The Galloper Light, East, northerly eleven miles.

Married.] At Chatham, Mr. H. Moyes to Mrs. M. Horton—Mr. R. Rose to Miss S. Smith—Mr. Higgins to Miss J. Mullinger—Mr. R. Abrams to Miss

S. Milsted—At Bleon, Mr. Browning to Miss Dove—At Capel, Mr. G. Burr to Miss Norton—At Bromley, Mr. W. Hott to Miss M. Talmen—At Sheppy, Mr. J. Jackson to Miss Cackis—At Canterbury, Mr. Symons to Miss S. Reekes—At Lewisham, J. M. Thompson, esq. to Miss C. Gostling—At Speldhurst, Mr. Thornton to Miss H. Craigie—At Little Chart, Mr. J. Leonard to Miss M. Burden.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mr. C. A. Gavrois, 87—Mrs. Adams—At Blackheath, T. Wilkinson, esq.—At Wingfield, Mrs. Chapman—At Rochester, Miss E. Wollett—At Deal, Mrs. Hadlow—At Tunbridge Wells, Mr. J. Pierce—At Gillingham, Mr. Ball—At Chatham, Mr. Figg — Mr. P. Newman—Mr. Symons—At Kingsdown, Mr. J. Whiting—At Ashford, Mr. J. T. Pack—Mrs. Banks—At Chilham, Mr. J. Wood—Mrs. Beanes.

LANCASHIRE.

In the town of Rochdale, and the adjacent villages, there are manufactured every week, of flannels and baizes, about 20,000 pieces, of 46 yards each, making 47,840,000 yards per annum. It is supposed that 17,840,000 yards are exported; the remaining 30 millions of yards are consumed in the United Kingdom.

Married.] At Manchester, C. Grant, esq. to Miss M. A. Worthington—Mr. G. Boler to Miss Stagg—At Rochdale, Mr. S. Blakey to Miss E. Healey—At Prestwick, R. H. Gregg, esq. to Miss M. Phillips.

Died.] At Warrington, Mr. J. Crowther—At Chatburn, J. Robinson, esq.—At Lancaster, Mr. J. Jackson—At Wigan, Mr. W. Crow.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Taylor, of Bakewell, to Miss J. Hunt.—At Melton Mowbray, Mr. T. M. Yeamons to Miss E. Marriot—At Loughborough, Mr. J. Bradford to Miss P. Marriot—G. Mecham, esq. to Miss H. C. Hardy—At Leicester, C. H. Bland, esq. to Miss C. J. Deacon—G. S. Kich, esq. of Leicester, to Miss A. M. Sikes.

Died.] At Lutterworth, Mrs. Corrall, 80—At Eastwell, the Rev. J. Faithwell.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The town of New Bolingbroke has suddenly sprung up, as if by magic, in the heart of the fens, distant ten miles from Horncastle, and the same from Boston. An extensive manufactory is established in the town, for the weaving of crapes and bombazines, similar to those of Norwich. Two thousand yards of stuff have been already finished off; and preparation is making for the manufacture of linen also. There are two good inns in this infant city, and it is in agitation to build a church. The new market is respectably attended, and every thing promises that in half a century New Bolingbroke will be a very important place. Good roads are made; and good water seems to be the only thing wanting; it may be expected that in a few years means will be commanded for obtaining this *desideratum* from a distance.

Married.] At Louth, Mr. T. Sutton to Miss Smith—Mr. S. Merikin to Miss D. Whelptate—At Humberstone, Mr. E. J. Burbank to Miss E. Kirby—Mr. Wigglesworth to Miss M. Campbell—At Welby, Mr. W. Sharpe to Miss S. Andrews—Mr. W. Read, of Ackworth Park, to Miss A. Aldam—At Boston, Mr. Waite to Miss Willows—Mr. D. Thyne to Miss M. Hinsore—At Sibsey, Mr. W. Stones to Miss S. Johnson—At Bourne, Mr. Henderson to Miss Simms.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mr. M. Sutton—H. Swan, esq.—Miss White—At Somerby, Mr. Brown—At Boston, Mrs. Small—Mr. J. Reynolds—At Mareham-le-Fen, Mrs. A. Chapman—At Wainfleet, Mrs. Louth—At Foxhill, Mrs. Wright—At Horncastle, Mrs. Taylor—Mrs. Bousfield—At Elm, near Wisbeach, Mrs. Christopherson—At Ulceby, Mr. R. Carden—J. Netthorpe, esq. of South Ferriby.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Abergavenny, M. W. Lucas, esq. to Miss S. J. Oliphont—Mr. J. Jones to Miss H. C. Meddox—At Monmouth, Mr. J. Powell to Miss Hughs—Mr. W. Hier, to Miss J. Evans, of Newport.

Died.] At Dasan, Mrs. M. Bennet—At Usk, Mrs. M. Williams—Miss E. Jones—Mr. G. Williams—At Ragland, Mr. G. Hallen.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. C. Mayas to Mrs. Nash—Mr. W. Bambridge to Miss J. Proctor—Mr. G. Griuling to Miss Baker—Mr. G. R. Parland to Miss S. Dingle—Mr. J. Blomfield, of Yarmouth, to Miss F. Orbell—At Hoe, Mr. E. G. Howlett to Miss M. Hart.

Died.] At Field Dalling, Mrs. E. Burrell—At Bracon Ash, Mrs. A. Howlett—At Soole, Mrs. Peck—Mrs. Glaspole, of Roydon Hall, near Lynn—At Thetford, H. Redhead, esq.—At Downham Market, Mrs. Coulcher—At Stow Bardolp, Mrs. Drake—At Cromer, Mr. B. Rust—At Fakenham, Mrs. Dennis—At Yarmouth, Capt. T. Butcher—Mrs. Gunton—Mr. J. Smith—Mr. R. Harris—Mrs. P. Love—At East Dereham, Miss A. Nelson—At Denton, Mrs. T. Banham—At Terrington, Mrs. Goode—At Norwich, Mr. Waller—Mr. T. Tallowin—Mr. W. Hardingham—Mrs. Marsh—At Thurning, Mrs. Sidney—At Gissing, Mr. J. Hunt.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Evenby, Mr. J. Astley to Miss A. E. Stilgoe—At Moulton, Mr. N. Marsh to Miss M. Waring—Mr. D. Spokes to Miss S. Marsh—At Northampton, Mr. A. Freeman to Miss Billington—At Lyddington, Mr. Rowell to Miss Sumpter—At Farthingstone, Mr. T. Bolding to Miss A. M. Wakefield.

Died.] At Daventry, Miss E. Rattray—At Brockhall, Mr. Payne—At Barby, Miss S. Abbott—At Glaston, the Hon. G. Watson—At Watford, Mr. A. Constable—At Yardley Hastings, Mrs. Walker—At Great Easton, the Rev. E. Williams—At Kettering, Mr. D. Hennell—At Northampton, Mr. J. Dankley.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The new building for the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle rapidly approaches completion. The exterior is finished. In the interior, the Lecture-room is nearly finished, as is also the Museum. The plain and bold style of the former forms a happy contrast with the lightness and elegance of the Museum, and the more grand and tasteful design of the great room. The chasteness and elegance of its lengthened unbroken entablature, joined to the grandeur and magnificence of its pannelled and finely-arched ceiling, enriched with the finest ornaments and mouldings, in the purest Grecian taste, produce an effect, of which it is not easy to speak too highly, and afford a happy assurance that this room, when finished, may vie with any of the kind in the kingdom.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. M. Jobson to Miss E. Wright—Mr. J. Rewcastle to Miss G. Melvyn.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. P. Snowden—Mr. J. Hall—At Tynemouth, Mr. D. Taylor.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The activity of trade at Nottingham at this time surpasses all precedent. The demand for net lace, principally by French purchasers, who come over for the purpose of stocking themselves with it, is beyond all calculation. In France the net is ingeniously worked (filled up) with silk or cotton patterns, and thus its value is greatly enhanced: it is then for the most part sent back to England, as French lace, and fetches a very high price.—The requisition for smiths in Nottingham, to make the necessary frames, is very great,

and the population of the town is surprisingly increasing. Within a short time past a company of a few individuals purchased sixteen acres of land in a parish two miles and a half from Nottingham, at the price of 16,000*l.*; and the present seller, a few years ago, made the same purchase for as many hundred pounds. The purpose of the company is to build on the ground small tenements for manufacturers—it is said that three thousand such houses will be erected as soon as possible.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. J. Chamberlain to Miss F. Bailey—Mr. B. Riley to Miss A. Marshall—Mr. J. Green to Miss M. A. Cheetham—Mr. R. Smith to Miss E. Calton—Mr. T. Bertroms to Miss S. Hall—Mr. R. Trueman to Miss A. Tipler—At Mansfield, Mr. G. Blackmere to Miss A. Buckles—At Sneinton, Mr. E. Davenport to Miss Palmer—At Basford, Mr. Henson to Miss Tor—At Cotgrove, Mr. W. Towle to Mrs. Greaves—At Newark, Mr. J. Norris to Miss S. Shereston—Mr. H. Laughton to Miss E. Taxford—Mr. T. Parkinson to Miss A. Berry.

Died.] At Hockley, Miss E. Huddlestone—At Nottingham, Mrs. Kelk—Mrs. Morley—Mrs. Winrow—Miss F. Willson—At Kegworth, the Rev. W. Felkin—At Newark, Mr. J. Withers—Mr. J. Fisher—H. Huggins, esq.—On Short Hill, Mrs. Morris—At Caythorpe, B. Flinders, esq.—At Carton, Mrs. Nuttal.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Woodstock, Mr. Hurley to Miss Knowles.

Died.] At Oxford, M. Well, M.D. chemical professor, 78—W. Tubb, esq.—Mr. S. Browne.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Died.] At Preston, near Uppingham, W. Belgrove, esq. 78—At Glaston, the Hon. G. Watson—At Saltby, near Belvoir, Mr. W. Allin.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Wrockwardine, W. Jones, esq. to Miss A. Stanier—At Broseley, Mr. R. Nicholas to Miss H. S. Parker—At Shrewsbury, H. Davies, esq. to Miss M. Betton—At Madely, Mr. G. Barker to Miss Smith—At Rusbury, Mr. E. Haywood to Miss L. Littleford.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. M. Morris—Mr. W. Davies—Mr. C. F. Arrowsmith—Miss Westby—At Coalbrookdale, Mrs. Embery—At Bridgnorth, Miss J. Townsend—At Wellington, Miss E. Jones—At Charley, T. Crump, esq.—At Newport, Mr. C. Scott—Miss C. D. Biston, of Tong Lodge—At Cambermere Abbey, R. S. Cotton, esq—R. Joudrell, esq. of Church Pulverbatch, 86.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A new road is about to be made from Bristol, through Wraxall, to Clevedon beech, whence the Welsh mails are to be conveyed across to Cardiff. A saving of twenty-four miles will thus be effected in the distance between that city and Cardiff.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. H. L. Fitzjames to Miss H. L. Camplin—W. Matchett, esq. to Miss M. Gordon—Capt. J. Bradley to Miss C. Western—G. H. Cox, esq. to Miss E. K. Horne—Lieut. H. Brett to Miss M. A. Street—J. Young, esq. to Miss W. C. Lynham—G. Miles, esq. to Miss J. T. Short—At Bathwick, J. Fisher, esq. to Miss J. Pinkney—At Chew Magna, C. Mullins, esq. to Miss A. Jones—At Bridgewater, Mr. Milton to Mrs. Witch—At Newton St. Loe, the Rev. R. Pennell to Mrs. Hammett—At Wincanton, Mr. Pratt to Miss M. Coombs—At Frome, Mr. Morris to Miss Barter—At West Camel, Mr. W. Feaver to Miss Seeley.

Died.] At Taunton, Mr. J. Jennings—The Rev. J. Townsend—At Bedminster, Mr. T. L. Vining—At Frome, Mary White, 105—At Bridgwater, Mr. J. Skinners—At Whatley, near Frome, H. Shore, esq.—At Bath, Mrs. Wyman—Miss J. A. Duncan—Mrs. Brownell—At Staplegrove, near Taunton, Mr. T. Parratt—At Chewton Keynsham, Mrs. M. Emery, 100—At Castlecary, Mr. Russ—At Holway, near Taunton, Miss L. Stirling—At Shepton Mallet, Mrs. Jenkins—At Norton Rectory, Mrs. Wait.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Chartley Castle, Lord Viscount Tamworth—The Rev. R. Buckridge, of Stone—At Hints, Miss S. Floyer—At Burton-upon-Trent, J. Clay, esq.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Rickling, the Rev. Mr. Horsely to Miss A. J. Judd—At Aldborough, J. Nunn, esq. to Miss M. A. Skerman—At Bury, Mr. J. Munro to Miss S. Pearl—At Ipswich, Mr. D. Burrows to Mrs. Bendall—Mr. J. Blomfield to Miss F. Orbell—At Halesworth, Mr. W. Garrod to Miss A. Browne—At Halbrook, Mr. W. Mudd to Miss M. A. Martin—At Glemsford, Mr. J. Wallace to Miss S. Burroughs—At St. James, Southelmham, the Rev. F. Berkway to Miss M. A. Cracknell—At Bramfield Church, S. Glissod, esq. to Miss C. M. Gooch.

Died.] At Freckenham, Mrs. Norman—At Bury, Mr. S. Pavis—At Brettingham, Mrs. Fayers—At Ipswich, Miss E. Hamilton—Mr. J. Goss—Mrs. Roberts—Mr. J. Perry—At Henham, Miss Porter—At Wattisfield, Mrs. Crabb—At Copdock, Mrs. Alderton—At Woodbridge, Mrs. A. Stourton—At Fressingfield, Mr. S. Clutten—At Halesworth, Mrs. Nichols—Mrs. Cullingford—Mrs. Smy, of Buxhall—At Holten, the Rev. W. Colchester.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Iping, E. B. Bunny, esq. to Miss E. Piggott—At Brighton, W. G. S. Cowell, esq. to Miss M. Tomkins—At Arundel, Mr. Lee to Miss E. Turner.

Died.] At Hastings, Mr. T. Woodrow—At Brighton, Mr. Atkins—P. Templeman, esq—At Worthing, Mr. C. Goddard.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Edgbaston, J. Parkes, esq. to Miss E. R. Priestley—At Handsworth, Mr. R. Cope to Miss M. A. Smith—Mr. J. Edwards to Miss J. Morris, of Birmingham—At Coventry, Mr. C. Judd to Miss E. M. Smith.

Died.] At Birmingham, Miss M. Coburn—Mrs. Booth—Mrs. M. A. Barton—At Warwick, Mr. E. Atkins—At Edgbaston House, Mrs. Francis.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Ambleside, H. T. Lutwidge, esq. to Miss M. Taylor—At Kendal, Mr. J. A. Fabe to Miss S. B. Benson.

Died.] At Kendal, Mr. W. Holme—At Burton in Lonsdale, Mr. R. Bateson—Mr. Homer, of Mason-gill—At Appleby, Mrs. M. Garth.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Chippenham, Mr. T. Alexander to Miss M. Dowling—At Bradford, W. H. Mackey, esq. to Miss C. Jordan—At Pewsey, Mr. Ricketts to Miss C. Stevens—At Melksham, Mr. T. Miles to Miss Matthews—At Salisbury, the Rev. H. P. Jeston to Miss E. P. Eyre—At Hungerford, Mr. H. Salt to Miss A. Bear—At Alderbury, Mr. W. Lawes to Miss Kendall—J. Edridge, esq. of Pockeridge House, to Miss K. Bond—At Cricklade, the Rev. W. W. Phelps to Miss O. Frowd—At Longbridge Deverill, Mr. A. T. Carr to Miss C. Rickwood—At Allcannings, Mr. J. Parry to Miss A. Hitchcock.

Died.] At Trowbridge, Mrs. Harding—Mr. T. Richmond—Mr. Strange—At Salisbury, Mr. G. Hawker—Mrs. Rogers—Mrs. Kingdon—Mrs. Smith—Mr. W. Jeffrey—At Dornton, Mrs. Beale—At Stockton, the Rev. H. Good—At Upharen, Mr. C. Rowden—At Devizes, J. Gale, esq.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Rayer, of Castlemorton, to Miss S. Woodward, of Baxter's Mill, Longdon.

Died.] Mr. J. Woodward, of Pershore—At Malvern, Lieut. Col. H. Houston.

YORKSHIRE.

A very respectable meeting took place at the York tavern, York, lately, of gentlemen favourable to the establishment of a Yorkshire Insurance Company. On consideration of all circumstances,

the meeting was unanimously of opinion, that York, from its central situation, as the capital of the county, was an eligible place for the establishment of an office; and a committee of ten gentlemen were appointed to draw up a prospectus, and to report to a future meeting.

Married.] At Keighley, the Rev. T. Batty to Miss A. Iveson—At Halifax, Mr. R. Kendall to Miss M. Thompson—At Knaresborough, Mr. Millner to Miss S. Calvert—At Rothwell, Mr. W. Ward to Miss J. Fearnley—Mr. Tolson, of Knaresborough, to Miss Henlock—At Aberford, W. R. Crompton, esq. to Miss E. Markham—At Mirfield, Mr. Thorman to Miss A. Gill—At Hull, Mr. W. Bowden to Miss M. Anderson—At Bradford, Mr. J. Horsfall to Miss E. Baker—The Rev. J. Foster to Miss S. Spenser—The Rev. H. J. Bailey to Miss S. Rend—At Ripon, Mr. J. Fawcett to Miss H. Stoney—At Giggleswick, J. Preston, esq. to Miss A. Starkie—At Morley, Mr. W. Bentley to Miss R. Scholefield—At Huddersfield, Mr. W. Greenwood to Miss E. Wood—At York, N. Norcliffe, esq. to Miss D. H. B. Foulis—At Leeds, Mr. J. Storey to Miss M. Johnson—At Sheffield, Mr. T. W. Jackson to Miss A. Hodgson.

Died.] At Great Woodhouse, Mr. S. Wade—At Oatlands, near Wetherby, Mr. R. Elsworth—At Wakefield, Mr. G. Brooke—Miss Exley—At Dewsbury Moor, Mr. R. Greenwood—At Bradford, Mr. J. Gibson—At Croft House, Mr. T. Binns—At Skipton, Mr. J. Smith—Mr. R. Clark—At Knaresborough, Mrs. Earnshaw—Mrs. Cartledge—At Horspeth, Mrs. Reynolds—At Barley, Mrs. Stanfield—At Leeds, Mrs. Greaves—Mr. J. Smith—Mr. C. Dodsworth—Mr. A. Ward—Mr. J. Lee—At Bradford, Mr. W. Wells—At Doncaster, W. Bright, esq.—At Armley, Mrs. Cawood—At Hazlewood Hall, Lady Vavasour—At Norton Banks, Mr. J. Roystone—At Letherton, J. Raper, esq.—At Howden, the Rev. R. Spofforth—At Otley, Mr. J. Stead, 91—At Bolton, near Bradford, Mrs. Snowden—At Grimsby, Mr. J. Preston.

WALES.

A valuable vein of clay has been recently discovered in the mountains of North Wales, which has been introduced into our potteries with great success, producing an improved article (appropriately termed *Celtic China*) combining the durability and other advantages of iron-stone china, with the beautiful surface of the finest French porcelain.

Married.] At Holyhead, R. White, esq. to Miss E. M. Jones—At Llandbelig, Mr. H. W. Lewis to Miss A. Woodyatt—At Cardigan, the Rev. J. Lloyd to Miss Mathias—At Urachynlleth, Capt. J. P. Ellis to Miss Pugh—At Manordivy, Mr. T. Windsor to Miss A. M. Richards—At Bodedern, Mr. E. Parry to Mrs. L. Edwards—At Tenby, J. Leach, esq. to Mrs. Gilchrist—At Llanrhaiadr, Mr. L. Wynne to Miss M. Roberts—At Old Radnor, Mr. J. Jones to Miss L. A. Barnbrook—At Llansadown Church, W. Williams, esq. to Miss M. Thornes—At Wrexham, Mr. W. Breese to Miss M. Hugo.

Died.] At Halkin Flint, Mrs. Taylor—At Eyton, near Wrexham, Mr. J. Evison—At Haverfordwest, T. Bowen, esq.—Mrs. Clibbon—At Beaumaris, Mr. H. Tyrer—At Aberystwith, Mrs. E. James—W. Bonsell, M.D.—At Carnarvon, Mr. R. Morris—At Broughton Hall, the Rev. W. W. Davies—At Wrexham, Mrs. Painter—At Aberglassny, T. Phillips—At Brecon, D. Lloyd, esq.

SCOTLAND.

A steam-boat, very superior in her size, construction, and accommodations, is established between Loch Tarbert, Isla, Staffa, Iona, and even the Giant's Causeway; and thus with but a trifling intermission there is a communication by steam between London and the above places, the route being from London to Edinburgh by steam, from Edinburgh to Glasgow forty miles by a good road or a pleasant water conveyance in track-boats, from Glasgow to Loch Tarbert by steam, and from the latter place the new steam boat conveys passengers, three times a week, to Isla, Staffa, and the Giant's Causeway.

Married.] At Edinburgh, the Earl of Leven and Melville to Eliz. A. Campbell, daughter of Lord Succoth—A. F. Smith, esq. to Miss M. A. Burn—R. Blackie, esq. to Miss Purvis—M. Ross, esq. to Miss G. Cumming—Mr. R. Dempster to Miss J. Stark—The Rev. A. Kennedy to Miss M. Mutter—At Leith, Mr. A. S. Bisset to Miss F. Thom—Mr. W. Neilson to Miss J. Tait—At Phantassie, J. Aitchison, esq. to Miss J. Rennie—At Perth, Mr. H. Russel to Miss M. Gray—At Drylaw, Capt. C. H. Watson, R.N. to Miss M. Ramsay—At Glasgow, Mr. J. Honeyman to Miss J. Smith—T. Campbell, esq. to Miss A. Finlay—At Montrose, Mr. V. Clirehugh to Miss M. A. Scott.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Major C. Campbell—Mrs. M. G. Porteous—Mrs. J. Johnston—D. Meldrum, esq.—T. Ferguson, esq.—Mrs. C. H. Grandison—Mrs. H. M. Callendar—At Thurso, Mrs. Pringle—At Grange Toll, near Edinburgh, Mr. R. Wright—At Heatherwick House, Miss M. Milnes—At Dysart, Mr. G. Reddie—At Heatherwick House, Mr. G. Handyman—At Stirling, the Rev. A. Bruce—Mrs. Gleig—At Haddington, Mr. W. Shiells—Mrs. Cunningham—At Roukeillour House, Mrs. M. Maitland—At Cannonmills, Miss M. Ritchie.

IRELAND.

If proofs were wanting to shew the anxious desire of the peasantry in the neighbourhood of Tralee, to avail themselves of every opportunity for bettering their condition by active industry, they might be found in the desire evinced by the poor people of the surrounding country, for procuring flaxseed, wool, wheels, &c., on terms of re-payment, from the supply lately furnished by the fund established for the encouragement of industry. Never, in the memory of the oldest person living, has such eagerness been shewn for cultivating flax; nor such back-loads of seed, on man, woman, and child, carrying to the country, through the streets. Exclusive of the supply furnished by the fund above alluded to, large quantities have been, this season, sold in the town, and those who have speculated in that article have had a quick and profitable sale.

Married.] At Dublin, J. Adam, esq. to Miss S. Cooke—R. Moore, esq. to Miss W. Westby—J. Perrin, esq. of Wicklow, to Miss E. Blood—J. Sullivan, esq. to the Hon. E. M. Smyth—T. Twycross, esq. to Miss M. Barrington—W. White, esq. to Miss E. Blake—C. Tuthill, esq. to Miss G. Reeves—C. Anderson, esq. to Miss H. Rea—H. R. Flude, esq. to Miss S. Barrington—At Cork, the Rev. R. L. Connell to Miss S. P. Gregg—Mr. J. Mangan to Miss M. Meade—At Limekill, co. Waterford, Mr. H. Hill to Miss A. Kelly—At Londonderry, J. E. Miller, esq. to Miss F. Scott—At Drumina, co. Cavan, J. Garvin, esq. to Miss A. Morton—At Waterford, W. Newsons, esq. to Miss P. Ridgway—In Gort, Mr. C. Bernard to Miss H. L. French—At Viewmount, Clare, P. Stackpoole, esq. to Miss M. O'Langlin.

Died.] At Dublin, Mrs. Perceval—Mr. P. Gorman—Walter Thorn, esq.—Miss A. Franklin—Mrs. Stewart—Mr. J. Osborne—G. L. Touche, esq.—R. Crosbie, esq.—Mrs. C. Holmes—Mrs. E. Good—Miss H. Townsend—M. Fitzgerald, esq.—At Enniskerry, Mr. B. O'Brien—At Corkhill, Mr. Woodhouse—At Roundwood, Queen's County, Miss Battier—At Callan, Dr. Cummins—At Carlingford, Mrs. Reid—In Sligo, D. O'Brien, esq.—At Kinsale, Miss S. Adams—At Limerick, T. Hickman, esq.—In Carlow, H. Payne, esq.—At Kilcrea, W. Wiseman, esq.—At St. Mullins, Carlow, the Rev. T. Moore—At Davidstown, T. Archbold, esq.—At Drogheda, R. L. Parker, esq.